JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,446—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	G. Langborne	9th Aug.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th „
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	F. H. Seymour	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B.M.) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

7th August
21st August
4th September
18th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	V. Gherzmann	3,012	350	21st August

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE .... 20th Aug. 1895
S. S. R. RUBATTINO .... 19th Sept. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 25, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 8th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on the 8th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 10th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 16th August, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "CAM," 3,022 Tons, Captain J. MATHIAS, will SAIL on or about 9th August for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN-FUSAN, GENSAN and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and other particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st July, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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SELECTED PORT WINES,

SHIPPED BY SANDEMAN & CO.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT, a splendid dessert wine, especially recommended for INVALIDS...per doz. qts.	42	0	47	0
FINE OLD PORT, good body and flavour, thoroughly matured ......per doz. qts.	33	0	37	0
OLD PORT, good body and flavour ......per doz. qts.	25	8	28	8
WHITE PORT ......per doz. qts.	54	0	60	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,

From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 „

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HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

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BOWS, KNOTS & TIES—FOR DAY OR DRESS. FROM RE. 1-8.
THE NEW "BANDANNA" SILK—BRICK, BLUE, AND GREEN.
BEST LINEN COLLARS IN THE NEWEST SHAPES.

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LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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NO FINER CLARET

FOR TABLE USE
CAN BE FOUND
IN THE MARKET.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is a sound Wine holding an established Reputation on its merits alone. It will
Secure approval
Upon any table.

Per Dozen Quarts......... Rs. 14-4.
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We hold a fine stock of more expensive Clarets, carefully selected to suit every palate. Lists on application.

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FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as—

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from Damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's Capacity:—

1 quart, Rs. 2-2.
2 quarts, Rs. 3-3.
4 do. „ 5-0.
7 do. „ 10-0.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
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S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

WE carry a Well-Selected Stock of these Goods, and fill orders immediately on receipt. We receive all Important Novelties as they are put on the Market in England, and Invite

HORSE-OWNERS AND VETERINARY SURGEONS

To Inspect our Stock.

	Rs.	a.
KEMP'S Akeoderma for Skin Diseases	1	0
KEMP'S Alterative Condition Powders	1	8
KEMP'S Healing Powder for Sore Back, etc.	0	12
KEMP'S Strengthening Iron Powder	2	8
KEMP'S Veterinary Liniment	1	4

CLARK'S, ELLIMAN'S, JAMES', and Other Imported Remedies.
HOBBLE'S FARRIERS' TOOLS.
POCKET INSTRUMENTS, KNIVES, LANCETS, NEEDLES, FORCEPS, BOOKS, etc., etc., etc.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

			Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold		Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	600	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,		Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS—VISITING, WEDDING.
TRAVELLING, LOUNGE, TENNIS, CRICKETING,
SHIKAR SUITS.
RIDING BREECHES AND TROUSERS.
BOX CLOTH GAITERS.
ULSTERS, COVERT, AND CHESTER OVERCOATS.

THORPE & CO, {TAILORS} BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL,"

Arrived on 3rd August 1895.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd August, 1895.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain A. SERRATI, are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the 4th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 4th August, 1895.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CAM."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CAM," ARRIVED from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, shall attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever shall be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer, sailing hence for China and Japan ports on or about the 9th instant.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 5th August, 1895.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, Wood and Metal Work, will OPEN, at POONA, on the 25th September, 1895. 25 Prizes offered.

For prospectus, apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Poona.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE,

AS A GOING CONCERN,

THE MODY BAY IRON WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED,

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

PARTICULARS can be OBTAINED from the Undersigned, and OFFERS will be RECEIVED by them up to the 15th instant.

For the Mody Bay Iron Works Co., Ld.,

CHAS. BROWN & Co.,
Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Suit No. 4989 of 1895.

BHIMA KHOOSAL SARDARMUL, BHIMA PREMCHAND BHIMA and FAJA BHIMA, trading as Bhima Khusal and Co.................. Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

BABAJI SUDKAJI, as Heir and Legal Representative of Narayen Sudksji ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of Warrant of Sale of Immoveable Property, dated 23rd day of July 1895, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of Narayen Sudkaji Deceased, and of the Defendant, Babaji Sudkaji, as Heir and Legal Representative of Narayen Sudkaji in the following property, at the instance of abovenamed Plaintiffs, all the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the Fazandari land, situate at Churniwady, bearing Municipal No. 2965, Ward C, and Street No. 103, and bounded as follows:—on the North by the house of Ruttonjee Bhimji Mistri, on the South by the house of Merwanjee Maneckjee on the East by the house of Maneckjee Jamshedjee Ganderia, and on the West by the public passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property, other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 22nd Day of August, 1895, lodge in my Office a Statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 1st Day of August, 1895.

C. P. RADFORD YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. MATUBHAI & JAMIETRAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite to the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mohogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. N. Dallaporta, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 5, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our WEEKLY SALE will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th, instead of Monday, the 5th instant, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 full plate camera on stand, with lens.
1 Newton's magic lantern with patent 3-wick refulgent lamp and 18 photographic painted slides, mounted in mahogany frames, complete in wooden box.
46 cases Hungarian claret.

The property of a deceased Gentleman—

1 combined large size magic lantern with 171 slides and gasholders.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, table mirror buck cabinets, hatstand, armchairs, marble table and teapoys, office seats, mirror-door almira, book press, glass cupboard, English perambulators, marble-top washhand table, dressing table, wardrobe, &c.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. R. N. Kerawalla and Co—

12 pieces 18½ inches velvet.

At 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 handsome serviceable mail phaeton.
1 strong light dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 25 TONS WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Argyl Road, by order and in the godowns of Messrs. N. Futehally and Co., and on account and at the risk of Keshorilal Gungasha—

25 tons white Delhi wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Kaikhosroo M. Setna, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jehanghir Jamsetjee, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., a semi-grand piano by Baner, two cottage pianos, large satsuma jars, majolica flowerpots, lamps, pictures, English-made iron safe on stand, plated ice pitcher, cruet and pickle frames, salvers, vegetable dishes, mirror door almyra, wardrobe, bedsteads, table ornaments, sideboard, glass door large cupboard, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, mahogany cottage pianoforte, pictures, Brussels carpets, blackwood bedstead, almira, etc., the property of the late Mr. A. L. Butterfield.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 5, 1895.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
Bullions of every Description for Embroidering,
Ruby Holes for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th August, for "NARALI PURNIMA," (Hindu) Holiday.

For the Army & Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.,

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 26th August, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 17th August, at 6 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

17th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the personal Estate of the late MAHARAJA RAMCHANDRA SINGH DEO, Feudatory Chief of Patna, in the C. P., are hereby required to sumbit them with any evidence in support thereof to the Diwan of Patna, Bolangir, via Sambalpur, C.P., on or before the 1st September, 1895, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, C.P.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1895, to Shareholders whose Names stand on the Company's Register on the 10th Day of August, 1895, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 10th August, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1895.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Price: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

The "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

The London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

The "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

The "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months.......................... Rs. 26
Six Months............................. „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 5s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, Ld.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

Note.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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BOMBAY.
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PEKING.
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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Liverpool and Manchester.

Capital ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............. £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Capital......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
Reserve Fund..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: Esplanade Road.

CENTRAL OFFICE: Paris. HEAD OFFICE: Lyons.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.

London Office: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

West End Branch: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit,

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (Limited).

Subscribed Capital.........Rs. 25,00,000
Reserve Funds and Rest... „ 10,46,454

Head Office:—MADRAS.

Branches:—

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

Local Board of Directors:—

Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, Limited.

Capital fully paid............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES.

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

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SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

Subscribed Capital........Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
Paid Up Capital................ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

Authorised Capital...............£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital £1,109,875
Paid up Capital.....................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street),
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months....................... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4¾ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.............................Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE and ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,436,573
TOTAL FUNDS.................................£8,406,405

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office: ALBERT BUILDING, Bombay.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

Bombay Office.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ELDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	8
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 53
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions.............As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.......................................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line................................. „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers—

In Bombay		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
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Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cocoanut Holiday : Banks closed.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer meeting, 5-30 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Mhow.
Ordnance vs. R. I. Marine.
Ralli Brothers vs. R. A.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Bandora Phœnix C. C. vs. Chowpaty Albert C. C.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Safari left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Marie Valerie and Aston Hall entered the dock on Saturday.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

Commander-in-Chief of the Gaekwar's Army.—H. E. Shree Raja Shree Anundraoji Casseraoji Gaekwar, Commander-in-Chief of the Gaekwar's army passed through Bombay on last Saturday for Poona on a visit to H. H. the Gaekwar.

The late Nana Morojee.—At the invitation of the Prabhu Social Club, a meeting of the Prabhu community was held last evening at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Rao Bahadhur Nana Morojee. It was resolved to raise a subscription, to appoint a committee for the purpose of deciding the form of memorial and to write a letter of condolence to the deceased's family.

Seriously Burnt with hot Tar.—Manilal Purboodas, a Hindu lad, aged six years, residing with his parents at Shamset Street, was, on Friday afternoon, playing on the verandah of his house, with some other children, when he accidentally slipped and fell into a pot of heated tar, which was being used at the time. The lad, being somewhat seriously injured about the lower parts of his body, was conveyed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

Arrest of a Burglar.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Favel of the C. I. Department, charged Allah Dad Momenkhan, a Pathan, aged forty years, having a record of three previous connections with having in his possession implements of house-breaking. On the 28th ultimo at midnight, the accused was coming out of a bye-lane at Nishanpada, when a detective, who was on his usual rounds at the time, arrested him on suspicion, and on searching his person discovered a crow-bar and a file. The magistrate convicted accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Association Football.—On the Cooperage ground on Saturday evening a very interesting game was witnessed by a large crowd of people, the contending teams being the Rovers' Football team and a XV of the Royal Irish Rifles. Captain Addison, being engaged in the cricket match at Colaba against the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, could not join the game, as he remained at the wickets from four to six o'clock. The soldiers did well in spite of the best attempts of their opponents. The breeze assisted the team in kicking towards the north-goal. In the first half the soldiers succeeded in steering three goals while the Rovers sailed one during the second half only a few minutes before time. The Irish thus won the game by two goals.

Alleged Extensive Theft by a Servant.—Damodhur Purshotum, having a cloth shop at the Moolji Jetha Market, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,014 from a safe in his shop. Complainant rests his suspicion on one of his servants, named Succaram Dhunnaji, who used to sleep at his house at Kalbadevie Road, and who has since the discovery of the theft absconded. It appears that this suspected man used to open his master's shop every morning and clean it out before his master went there. On Friday morning the shop was put in order as usual by Succaram and was re-closed, as his master did not intend to go to the shop before noon. Succaram is being searched for by the police.

Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Porebunder.—During the month ending 31st July last, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,220, among them the number of new admissions was 901, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	274	138	381	793
Mussalman	7	15	69	91
Parsee	6	1	9	16
Other Castes	1	...	...	1
Total...	288	154	4.9	901

The average daily attendance was 103·9.

The "Handy Tool."—Among recent patents registered in Calcutta, there is one which stands in the joint names of John William Ward and Osmond Edwin Bean Boyce, of Karachi, Scinde, described as engineers and contractors, for improvements in mining and other tools. The specifications show that the invention is a detachable, attachable, adjustable eye, which can be adopted for pickaxes, hoes, adzes, railway beaters, &c., &c. The eye can also be adapted for mining mandrils, thus saving no end of extra expense and extra labour. The eye has the significant cognomen of "Handy Tool"—a tool which we have no doubt will revolutionize the old condition of things in this connection. Full particulars of this useful instrument can, we understand, be had of Mr. Boyce at Karachi or Mr. Ward, Gymkhana Hotel, Bombay.

Penalty for False Complaint.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Moore charged Baboo Maloo, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, the property of Baboo Makopnd, a mill-hand, residing at DeLisle Road. On Saturday, the 27th ultimo, complainant reported to the police that during his absence from home on the previous day, accused, who was his lodger, disappeared, taking with him the money in question. The police arrested the lodger on the following day, and upon inquiry ascertained that the charge preferred against him was false and made with a view to annoy the accused, who owed complainant Rs. 32-8. The magistrate fined complainant Rs. 50 for making a false and malicious charge against accused, who was discharged.

Theft at Mody Bay.—At the Esplanade PoliceCourt, on Saturday, Raju Hiru and Itoo Baloo were charged by Constable Scollard before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 103, the property of Jamnabai, a Hindu woman, residing at Mody Bay. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutrix lived in a house at Mody Bay, which collapsed on Tuesday last. The box in which the ornaments were placed was buried under the *debris*. The accused who were employed to remove the *debris* got hold of the box from which they extracted the ornaments and returned the empty box to the prosecutrix, who made a complaint to the police. On enquiry the police arrested Raju, who made a confession incriminating the second accused in the offence. The police then arrested Itoo, from whom the ornaments were recovered. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and ordered the property to be returned to Jamnabai.

Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary, Fort.—During the month of July the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,242. Among them the number of new admissions was 723 ; classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	49	2	21	72
Banias	86	24	49	159
Brahmins............	102	20	41	163
Lohanas	8	3	6	17
Other castes	203	33	76	312
Total ...	448	82	193	723

The average daily attendance was 104. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged Rs. 9,805-4-0. Received during the said month, Rs. 226-0-0, Mr. Vasanji Manji, Rs. 151, Mr. Chaturbhuj Keshavji, Rs. 25, Mr. Khataw Kalyanji, Rs. 25, Mr. Mulchund Vasanji, Rs. 25, total Rs. 10,031-4-0. In aid of the current expenses during the said month, Mr. Ratansi Mulji, Rs. 50.

The Zoroastrian Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund.—Very earnest efforts are being made at present to place the fund out of the difficulties in which it has become involved. The claims of 396 married members, which ought legally to have been paid at the dates of their respective marriages, have remained unliquidated for a long period, thus bringing the fund into discredit and causing a general consternation among the remaining members with regard to the solvency of their prospective claims. The committee have been doing their best to prevent the fund from breaking up by concerting measures with the guardians of the members. With a view to co-operate in the same direction, Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Bharucha convened a meeting of guardians in Balliwalla's Wady on Saturday afternoon, when, in the absence of Mr. H. M. Chichgar, Mr. N. R. Ranina was called to the chair. Several proposals were brought before the meeting, which were deemed impracticable and they were negatived amidst much noise and confusion.

Dishonest Servant and his Accomplice.—At the instance of Constable Power, two Mahomedans, named Fateh Mahomed and Ahmed Abdulla, were, on Saturday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the former being charged with theft as a servant, in respect of a quantity of silk valued at Rs. 25, the property of his master Fateh Mahomed Immam Sahib, proprietor of a silk factory at Parel ; and the latter with dishonestly receiving and disposing of a portion of the stolen property. A quantity of silk had been stolen from the factory from time to time during the last fortnight, and the matter was reported to the police, but no trace of the thief or theives could be obtained until Friday afternoon, when the second accused was arrested by a policeman in the act of selling a quantity of silk to a marwaree, at Parel Road. After his arrest, he made a certain statement and pointed out the first accused as the person from whom he had obtained the silk. The police, thereupon, took the man into custody, and on searching his place recovered the remaining portion of the property. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Shaik Ahmed Mahomed, a mill-hand, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of enticing away a married woman, named Dhaktee, aged about sixteen years, prepared against him by Raghoo Kondaji, her uncle, residing at Girgaum Road. Mr. Dalvi appeared for the prosecution, while accused was undefended. It appears that Dhaktee and accused had for some time past been working in the Sir Dinshaw Petit Mill, where an intimacy sprang up between them. Some time in the beginning of April last, the woman Dhaktee, who was then staying with her uncle at Girgaum, was enticed away by the accused from home and kept in a room of a house at Duncan Road, but she occassionally visited accused at his house at Khetwady. The day after she had been enticed away, the uncle made a report to the police about her disappearance with ornaments of the value of Rs. 350 on her person, but the woman could not be traced until in the beginning of June last, when the uncle learnt that she had been living with accused as his wife. Being questioned by the court, the woman stated that she first came to know accused at the mill, and that in consequence of the constant ill-treatment of her uncle towards her, she left the house and lived with accused. She embraced Mahomedanism and assumed the name of Bhiwee. At the time of leaving the house, she took with her Rs. 10 only, being the balance of her mill earnings and no ornaments belonging to her uncle. The woman further stated that she was at present in the keeping of accused and that she intended to marry him shortly. The magistrate convicted accused, remarking that, although the woman had been converted into Mahomedanism, still she was a married woman, and the accused had no business to entice away another man's wife. His worship sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT'S ILNESS.

On Saturday afternoon, the native share and stock brokers of Bombay closed their business at an early hour, and went in a procession to the seashore, near the Church Gate Station, to offer up prayers for the speedy restoration to health of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, eldest surviving son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who had been seriously ill during the last week. Parsee priests and Hindu Brahmins were engaged to take part in the ceremonies. The latter muttered incantations and offered to the sea propitiatory milk, sugar, flowers, and cocoanuts, while the Hindu and Marwaree brokers stood barefooted, with uplifted hands, and offered up prayers according to their Shastras for the recovery of Mr. Framjee Petit. The Parsees prayed in the language of their Avesta, and asked for Divine blessings on the future Baronet of their community. Before proceeding to the seashore, the Hindu brokers had raised a subscription among themselves with the object of doing certain acts of piety according to their religion, namely purchasing and setting free animals intended for slaughter, feeding pigeons with grain, &c., for Mr. Framjee's recovery. It was the earnest prayer of all that Mr. Framjee might be placed out of danger to-day, which is the anniversary of his birth. At a meeting of members of Chapter "Zoroaster" held in the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday last, a special prayer was offered up for the recovery of Mr. Framji, who is the ruling Master of the Chapter for this year. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a grand "jussun" ceremony was performed at the Wadia fire-temple by Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana, at the instance of a number of Parsees, at which many priests offered up prayers for the recovery of Mr. Framjee. The ceremony was an imposing one and was performed with great solemnity in the presence of a large number of Parsees. A similar "jussun" ceremony will be performed at the same fire-temple to-day, at which the same high priest, Dustoor Peshotun, willofficiate, and will be assisted by a large number of minor priests. A similar "jussun" ceremony is to be performed at the ancient fire-temple at Oodhwarra, the inhabitants of which have benefited largely by the benefactions of the Petit family. A vernacular contemporary remarks in this connection that the universal outburst of sympathy felt for Mr. Framjee Petit in his recent illness bears unexpected testimony to the affection and esteem which he has gained in all classes by his noble-hearted nature and benevolent disposition, joined to great modesty and exceeding courtesy to all. His friends will be glad to learn that his illness has taken a good turn since Saturday, and that Dr. Childe, Dr. Parakh, and Dr. A. P. Cama are of opinion that the improvement is likely to continue, and that the patient is expected to be out of danger in a few days. Mr. Framjee's younger brother, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who had also been suffering from fever, is now convalescent.

THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above company, held at its registered office in Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, on Saturday afternoon, the following resolutions where passed :—

That the scheme submitted by the liquidators for the continuance of the company and the resumption of its business and the payment in full of the company's debts is hereby approved, and particularly that the provisional agreement entered into on the 25th day of July, 1895, between the company by its liquidators and Mr. Chunda Ramjee, and which has been read and initialled by the chairman for identification be and is hereby sancioned. (2.) That Messrs. Michael T. Carroll, Hormasjee Sorabjee Bottlewalla, Ardeshir Bomonjee Dubash, Eduljee Sorabjee Bottlewalla and Jivajee Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy be and are hereby appointed directors of the company, and that Messrs. Hormasjee Sorabjee and Company be and are hereby appointed the agents of the company in succession to Messrs. Hormasjee Asur and Company, and that the name of Hormasjee Sorabjee and Company be substituted and read for the name of Hormusje Asur and Company wherever the same doth occur in the articles of association, and particularly in Article No.99 thereof and that the words, "residue of," be inserted before the words "the term of thirty years" occurring in the said Article No. 99 and that the directors do enter into a written agreement if necessary with the said Messrs. Hormasjee Sorabjee and Company. (3) That the directors and agents be specially authorised for and on behalf of the company to enter into two mortgages with Mr. Chunda Ramjee on the terms of the said provisional agreement with full power nevertheless to agree to any modification thereof. (4) That the said directors and the agents be authorised to apply the monies that may be received by the said mortgages in or towards payment in full of the debts due by the company. (5) That the liquidators be authorised to apply forthwith to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for an order that all proceedings in relation to the voluntary winding up of the company be stayed. (6) That the said resolutions be added to the companies' articles of assocation at the end thereof under the heading "XVIII. Supplemental Provisions" anh be numbered145, 146, 147, 148,149 and 150, respectively, and that the said articles of association be deemed throughout to be modified in accordance with such supplemental provisions.

A vote of thanks to the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Hormusjee Sorabji Botttewalla, terminoted the proceedings.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most deligtful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ALLEGED POISONING OF AN EAST INDIAN.

The adjourned inquiry regarding the circumstances under which Anacleta Duarte met with his death on the morning of the 17th of May last, was resumed by the coroner on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the inquiry, while Mr. Hemming defended Fonseca, who has been charged with murdering the deceased. Superintendents Brewin and McDermott and Sirdar Mir Abdulali of the C. I. Department, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Police.

Hassonali Azamali, being recalled by the Government Solicitor, said : this is the receipt given to me by Fonseca for the Rs. 50. I had made loans to Fonseca before the Rs. 50.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hemming continued : I left the police force about three years ago, because I suffered from diarhœa and fever. I was in hospital for about a month and a half. I also had an abcess on the neck. I have got a pension paper and I am still in receipt of a pension of Re. 1-8 a month. The powder I have refered to was white. I was close enough to see its colour. I was about a good distant. It was just before my eye and therefore I can say it was a white powder. It was in a white piece of paper, was about two pinches. (Mr. Hemming found some white powder into an empty bottle). The white powder I saw was about as much as is in this bottle No. 3. I don't stop at Fonseca's house at night. I never saw any rats there.

Mr. Hemming requested the coroner to take a note that the bottle had not been put in as he had not failed with possession of it. When the bottle had been wrapped up in paper,the Government Solicitor objected to it as no one could see the quantity of powder in it,and that he (Mr.Hemming) then objected to the bottle being put in unless it was wrapped up in paper so as to prevent other witnesses being shown the exact quantity of powder in it and that he refused to hand up the bottle until the Coroner has recorded the above. The coroner informed Mr. Hemming that the bottle had been put in as Exhibit No.3 before he attempted to wrap it up in paper and that he must put it in accordingly. (Mr. Hemming handed up the bottle without the paper or red tape on it, and it was then sealed by Superintendent Brewin.)

The witness, continuing, said : On the morning of the 17th of May last, I went to F. X. Fonseca's bungalow, I know his two brothers. He used formerly to take in a newspaper, but he has not taken one in during the last 10 or 11 months as he has been getting one from his friends. I do not know whether he got in a newspaper of his own in May last. A newspaper comes to his brother's house—the one who is employed in a press. The eldest of all is a bailiff in the Small Causes Court. I have done work for him and I have accompanied him. I have gone with F. X. Fonseca to his brother's house. F. X. Fonseca has two brothers—one older and one younger than himself. I have worked for his elder brother at the request of F. X. Fonseca. When the elder brother's son died I was sent by F. X. Fonseca to get carriages from Pydhownee. The witness says on this being read over to him that he went with Fonseca to Pydhownee and was not sent there. I had no business in assisting the elder brother in serving processes of the Small Causes Court. I was sent once or twice by F. X. Fonseca to assist his elder brother when there were warrants of attachment to be executed, and I did assist him. I did not see the elder brother on the 17th of May last, nor the younger brother. About fifteen, sixteen or seventeen days ago I took the newspaper from the younger brother to F. X. Fonseca. F. X. Fonseca read the newspaper. His younger brother gave it to me and told me to take it to my saheb. I don't know why he gave it to me. F. X. Fonseca read the newspaper and said a very bad thing has occurred and he beat his forehead with his hand and said "Mera varghoda hogaya." I asked him what was the matter and he said that Duarte's body had been exhumed at Sewree. I have no recollection of the 17th of May. If you give me some facts prior to Duarte's death or after his death or about the newspaper I will say what I know. That was the only ocasion on which I took the newspaper to F. X. Fonseca. I was called by his younger brother. If he had not called me I should not have gone to him. I was passing his house. I don't know the exact words he used but he told me to take the newspaper to his brother. He pointed to a part of the newspaper and told me to show it to his brother. I took it to his brother and pointed out to him and he read it. He was in his house. I salaamed him when I went there. He had a newspaper in his hand I cannot say whether it was a newspaper for certain. I don't know English. I know that it was a newspaper that I took with me, because his brother had told me to take a newspaper to him. The paper F. X. Fonseca had in his hand, looked like the newspaper I gave him. I don't recoll[illegible] having mentioned to any one, what I have stated to-day about the newspaper. I may have spoken of it to Mr. Brewin last Sunday and also when I gave evidence on Thursday last. What I have said here, I have not said to any one except Mr Brewin. F. X. Fonseca's younger brother pointed out a portion of the newspaper when he gave it to me and told me to show it to his brother. He did not say anything about Duarte's death or about anything else. F. X. Fonseca looked at the paper and took two or three minutes to read it. He did not say there was nothing in it or anything like that. What I have stated in my evidence, has been stated with the intention of telling the truth. I have stated all that took place at Charley Saheb's Despensary. Fonseca may have killed rats with the powder and he took it for the purpose of killing them. There was no one in the dispensary except the one-eyed man. I did not observe any one in the compound or anywhere about. I do not know whether the one-eyed man is dead. I hear that he is dead now for the first time. I have frequently seen the deceased drinking in the morning as well as in the evening. Deceased and F. X. Fonseca were friends and like brothers. I have not seen the deceased's brother drinking frequently with Fonseca. I have only seen him drinking with Fonseca twice or thrice in a month. I last saw the one-eyed man three months or three months and a quarter ago in the dispensary. That was the occasion when I was with Fonseca. Whenever Fonseca and I passed along Churney Road, Fonseca used to "salaam" him, and sometimes he used to get down from his gharry and go to him. Fonseca used to sit and chat with him. They were like brothers. Whenever Fonseca got down from his gharry and went to him, I also got down and went too. I have got other receipts of Fonseca's. (Witness here produced three receipts for Rs. 100, Rs. 80 and Rs. 20 respectively, signed by F. X. Fonseca.) Fonseca borrowed the amounts mentioned in these receipts from me once to purchase a horse, once to purchase a carriage and Rs. 80 were borrowed for the policy. He has not taken from me any other sum for the policy besides this Rs. 80. The Rs. 20 were borrowed about eight months ago. These three receipts were dated 11th July, 1893, for Rs. 100, 10th December, 1893) for Rs. 80 and 20th February 1894, for Rs. 20. A good many people owe me money and some of them have taken the benefit of the Act. Neither of the Duartes owe me money. I am in the habit of lending money.

The inquiry was, at this stage, again adjourned to to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court.

AN INTERESTING POINT OF EXTRADITION LAW.

On Saturday Inspector Framji Bhicaji of the Detective Police, charged Chhotu Abdulla and Gulabchund Javer, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having in their possession gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 295, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Both the accused were residents of Bora Kathore, a village in the Nowsaree Taluka of the Baroda State. The ornaments which were found in possession of the lads belonged to the father of the second accused who stole them from a box in his father's room and came to Bombay with his accomplice Chotu about a month ago. They were arrested in Bombay on suspicion. They then made a clean breast of the whole affair and the Police Fouzdar at Nowsaree was communicated with. A reply was received from the Fouzdar to the effect that the father of Gulabchund was unwilling to prosecute his son. The accused were defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader, who submitted that Sections 15 and 16 of the Foreign Extradition Act of 1879 did not apply to this case, although the Political Agent asked the court to detain the accused under the sections. These sections were applicable only when there was a complaint made against accused. In this case there was no complaint made against them, and, therefore, there was no justification for detaining and prosecuting them, unless somebody complained against them. Mr. Framji said that they did not know whom the property belonged to. The Police Fouzdar at Nowsaree said thatthe ornaments belonged to Gulabchund's father, and it was for the Gaekwar's police to make enquiries into the matter. The first accused was in custody for some time.

Javer, the father of Gulabchund, then went into the witness-box and said that the property belonged to him and he did not wish to proceed against the accused. He was willing to take them back to Kathore, where they had come from. The magistrate, accordingly, discharged the accused.

A widow, named Wootten, who kept a small shop in Stoke Newington, sued an elderly widower, named Spence, in the Queen's Bench, on July 17, for breach of promise. The defendant is a clerk in the India Office, in comfortable circumstances ; and one of his pleas was that, at the time of the alleged promise, the plaintiff knew that he had a wife living. Some of the evidence was very amusing. Private settlement was arrived at.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a list of Business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday next :—

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik :—

1. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the recent revision settlement of the Alibag Taluka, and, especially, to the application to that Taluka of the concession known as the Igatpuri concession, which directs that in the work of revenue collection, enhancement in excess of four annas in the rupee (or 20 per cent.) of the assessment on a holding will be remitted for the first two years of the revised settlement, enhancement in excess of eight annas in the rupee for the 3rd and 4th years, and enhancement in excess of twelve annas in the rupee for the 5th and 6th years of the revised settlement ? Have rules been framed by the Survey Commissioner to carry out the details of this concession, and have such rules received the approval and sanction of Government ?

(b) Bearing in mind the object of the concession, which is to prevent hardship arising from the collection in one lump sum of excessive enhancements in individual cases as also to enable the ryots concerned to adjust themselves to increased payments by degrees, has the attention of Government been drawn to the complaint of the Alibag ryots that rules 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the rules so framed by the Survey Commissioner operate in a manner which virtually deprive them of the benefit of the concession ? Does rule 2, for instance, direct that when the difference between the original and revised assessment is eight annas, no remission is to be granted ? Do not the occupants coming under the operation of this rule constitute a very appreciable number ?

(c) And will Government be pleased to direct a copy of these rules to be placed on the Editors' Table ?

2. Do Government receive annually reports on the working of the rules for the reduction of marriage expenses among the Lewa and Kadwa Kunbis in Gujarat under the provisions of the Infanticide Act ? If they do, will they be pleasedto place such reports on the Council Table to enable the public to know how far such rules have succeeded in accomplishing the object for which they were framed ?

3. Now that the amending Act of 1895 has been passed by the Government of India permitting the Bombay Government to extend the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to other districts or parts of districts, do Government contemplate any early extension of the provisions of the Act to other districts of the Presidency ?

4. Has the attention of Government been drawn to statements in the vernacular press regarding the disturbed condition of a portion of the Belgaum District bordering on the territory of the Kolhapur State, where some Bairad and Kummi outlaws have defied the authority of the District Police and caused much anxiety to the peaceful village population, and have any steps been taken to institute enquiries into the matter ?

5. Will Government be pleased to direct information to be furnished in the form of a statement as to :—

(a) The total number of Khoti villages in the different talukas of the Ratnagiri District at the time of the introduction of the original Settlement ;

(b) The number of villages which have been attached since the introduction of the Settlement ;

(c) The number of villages attached since the Settlement but which were subsequently restored to the Khots ; and

(d) The number of villages which have actually lapsed to Government at the end of twelve years of Government management.

6. (a) Is it a fact that there are pending at present before His Excellency the Governor in Council more than 100 appeals from the land-holders of the Alibag Taluka against the decisions or orders passed by the Survey Commissoner in the matter of revision enhancement ? If so, what course do Government contemplate taking in disposing of them under their appellate authority ?

(b) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that these appellants were called upon by the Collector of Alibag to pay the cost of such enquiries, and that the appellants paid the cost so demanded of them, believing that the mistakes in measurements and classification complained of by them will be enquired into ? Do Government contemplate taking any steps to give redress to the appellants ?

(c) Are Government further aware of the fact that some of the appellants applied for copies of survey papers to be supplied to them containing information about the classification of their soils and the basis on which anna valuations were calculated, but that their application was rejected by the Collector on the ground that he had no orders from Goverment to supply such copies ? Is there any reason for witholding this information from the appellants ?

7. Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table a copy of the rules regulating the classification of rice, garden, rabi and warkas lands in the Konkan districts framed specially for the guidance of the classing officers, including the Konkan Survey Supplementary Revision Rules ?

8. Is it a fact that Rule 2 of the Rules framed by the Survey Commissioner for calculating temporary remissions in excessive revised settlements, viz., that where the difference between the old and new assessments is under 8 annas, no remission should be given, has not received the sanction of Government, and that the standing orders of Government make no such exception ? Notwithstanding this, is it the case that in Kolaba the benifit of such remissions is withheld from the ryots in cases where the difference between the old and new assessment in revision is less than 8 annas, even though the excess assessments have in a large number of cases exceeded 400 per cent. ?

9. In reply to my question No. 6 put at the Council Meeting of 4th February last, the Honourable Mr. Trevor said that the question of revising grazing arrangements, so far as they constitute a branch of forest administration, had been under the consideration of the local Government for some time past, and that reports called for two years ago had not then come in. Have these reports from District officers been received since the date of the above reply, and do such reports indicate the necessity of revising the grazing rules with a view to bringing them more into con-onance with the liberal principles laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India of October last ?

10. In view of the Government of India having extended to the Calcutta University the privilege recommending three Graduates to be elected Fellows of the University (*see the Gazette of India, Part II, dated November 17, 1894, page 1078*), will His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to consider the desirability of making a similar concession to the University of Bombay ?

11. Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter dated the 13th May 1895, over the signature of "C. R. Sail," published in the *Times of India* of 15th May 1895, in which exception is taken to the recent revision settlement of Alibag Taluka in respect of—

(1) The change made in the new classification of garden lands from the old 32 to 24-anna scale, the effect of which is to overclass soil and water factors while nominally confirming the old classification ;

(2) No adequate weight being given to the supreme importance of water in garden lands ;

(3) And the tremendous power of the newly-introduced position class ;

And have Government taken steps to enquire how far these statements are well founded ?

12. Has the attention of Government been drawn to paragraph 49 of the Abkari Administration Report for 1893-94, in which Mr. Commissioner Mackenzie, remarking on the decrease of 45,316 gallons in the consumption of liquor, says :—

"In Khandesh there can, I am afraid, be little doubt that there has been mismanagement of the farm by the contractor, who has not given to it sufficient personal attention. There is no doubt that many of his shopkeepers have been successfully prosecuted before the Magistrates for selling short measure and there is a strong belief in the district that this is due to the prevalence of 'Kasar.' The decrease is most marked in the Talukas most given to drinking habits, and in places where, if excessive prices are charged, the people have every facility for illicit distillation and smuggling."

In the matter of so important a statement as the above made by the Abkari Commissioner, is there any reason why the Resolution of Government, dated the 17th April 1895, reviewing the report, was silent on issues raised by it ?

13. Is there any reason why Government reduced the minimum guarantee in Khandesh concurrently with a reductidn in the still-head duty in 3½ Talukas from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4-0 when past experience in Thana in 1889 or 1890 has shown that a reduction in duty is followed by increase in licit consumption and in revenue, and decrease in crimes ?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad :—

1 (a) What were the reasons for allowing three distilleries in Khandesh (*vide* paragraph 9 (4), page 3 of the Abkari Report of 1893-94) when in 1892 the proposals of the farmer to concentrate the manufacture at one distillery were accepted by Government as advantageous to Government and the district and formed the main consideration for the renewal of the contract to the same farmer by private arrangement ?

(b) Whether the Collector of Khandesh has made several complaints about the mismanagement of the Khandesh contractor, specially as regards "Kasar" and selling short measure ; whether similar complaints were made by the Collector of Surat about the contractor of that District ; if so, what action did Government take about these complaints ?

2. Has the attention of Government been called to the reports that have appeared in the public papers to the effect that several castes in the Surat District have resolved that their members should abstain altogether from the use of liquor and that the reason of such combination is that people used to get short measure owing to the farmer taking "Kasar" ; and how far are these reports correct ?

3 (a) Has the attention of Government been called to the following passages in the recently delivered judgments of the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine in Imperatrix vs. Vastha Jebhan and another and Imperatrix vs. Choonilal and another and what steps have Government taken or propose to take for dealing with the matters therein referred to :—

"At that time in England, as in Gujarat and the Deccan to-day, there was great risk that murders would remain undetected unless the local officers made prompt and skilful enquiry and the superior Courts had, as that old Statute shows, to grapple with the injury to justice caused by the laziness, corruption and stupidity of Coroners and the indifference and corruption of the people of the place where the dead body lay. But the Parliament, the Crown and the Courts continued to compel both Coroner and people to do their duty ; so that now it is a rare occurrence for a Coroner to refuse to hold an inquest in a proper case of sudden or suspicious death. In this country both in Gujarat and the Konkan and the Deccan, such omissions have lately been frequent, and for years it has been the practice of this Court, without, we believe, assuming a jurisdiction over the patels in these matters to draw the attention of the authorities to their illegal omissions. We have lately had to comment on a number of such cases in which with a dead body lying murdered in the village the Patel has held no inquest at all. We have also lately had several cases in which, immediately on the occurrence of a murder, false statements were made sometimes by means of a conspiracy, in order to convict of a capital crime prefectly innocent relations of the man-slayer. * * * We think, therefore, that whether or not the Governor in Council has yet directed any enquiry by the Collectors and Magistrates as to the disregard of the rules of the Village Police Act about the patel's duties when a murdered corpse is found, the present case more than most others in which we have commented on the neglect of those rules, is one to which we should direct the attention of that high authority, this being apparently the third murder, the last murder having remained unpunished in 1893."

"Coming to the sentence passed I think it right to say that in the several recent cases when murders have occurred the petty officials have shirked their duty or falsified the evidence, pleading laziness or cowardice or showing corrupt or partial behaviour. It is not to be tolerated that the lowest class of officers shall in these ways interfere with the due detection and punishment of the highest crimes known to the law."

(b) Has the attention of Government been called to the following passage in the judgment of Mr. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in the case of Imperatrix vs. Choonilal and another and what steps do Government propose to adopt in order to prevent "brutality on the part of the lower orders of the native police towards poor, ignorant and defenceless subjects" :—

"The proper punishment for police constables, who do this kind of thing in secret and at night, is, in my opinion, a flogging, *coram populo* in broad day, and if the law allowed it, I would have that punishment awarded here. Few Magistrates and Judges of real experience in this country can doubt that this sort of brutality on the part of the lower orders of the native police towards poor, ignorant and defenceless subjects is common and constant. Those who really think that offences cannot be discovered without some degree of physical violence offered to the suspected party, simply flout the golden rule, dare not put themselves in the victim's skin and see how he feels, and fail to note how constantly this sort of thing tends to work eternal failure of justice upon really guilty parties."

4. Have Gove[illegible]ment received the report referred to in the answe[illegible] my question No. 1 (c, d, e) put by me at the mee[illegible]of 20th March, and will they be pleased to lay[illegible]id report on the Council Table ? What actio[illegible]vernment taken about the conduct of some offi[illegible]e Poona Police as disclosed in the judgment [illegible]ions Court referred to in the said question ?

5. Have[illegible]nt noticed from the report of the inquests held by the Coroner over the deaths of Hariram Lalji and Jaychand Harry, convicts who were admitted into the Byculla Jail Hospital, that the provisions of the Bombay Jail Manual relating to medical attendance on sick prisoners have for some time past been not strictly observed ?

Have any steps been taken to give effect to the recommendation made by the Jury at the above inquest to the effect that the medical officer of the Jail should visit every sick prisoner in the prison hospital every morning in compliance with the provisions of the Bombay Jail Manual ?

6. Are Government aware that a poor native labourer, aged 40, by name Malloo Govind, while on a visit to a patient for giving him medicine at Chaupati, was suddenly struck in the chest with a bullet on the 12th of June last, in consequence of which he died on the following morning, and that at the inquest held over his death no evidence was forthcoming to prove who fired the gunshot ? Will Government be pleased to direct the police to institute further inquiries into the matter with a view to find out the person or persons who are responsible for the death of that unfortunate man ?

7. Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table the correspondence that led to the closing of the schools at Gorgam (opened in 1867) and Pitha (opened in 1881) with 49 and 29 children, respectively, on the roll, on the ground principally that they were not Kaliparaj villages ? In what way did the people of Gorgam continue "to be apathetic to the education of these (Kaliparaj) races notwithstanding the three months' notice served to them"? Will Government be pleased to lay the said notice on the Council Tables ? What is the attendance in the schools at Jujva and Binwada to maintain which those at Gorgam and Pitha were closed ? In what way did the higher (Ujliparaj) classes "deter the education of the Kaliparaj (lower) races" so as to lead to the closing of the school at Pipalgabhan (opened 1866, number on the roll 50) ?

8. What is the scheme that the Government of Bombay have proposed for the re-organization of the Educational Department ? Are Government aware that owing to the long delay on the part of the higher authorities in sanctioning the proposed re-organization, certain officers of the Department, especially those recruited in India, are suffering severely and unnecessarily and do Government propose to adopt any measures to meet these hard cases, in view of the fact that the proposed re-organization is likely to take a long time before it is carried out ?

Questions put by the honourable Mr. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta :—

1. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the suggestions made in the native press about the desirability of revising the present Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese Vernacular School Reading-Books, and does Government in the Educational Department contemplate such revision at an early date ?

2. Will Government be pleased to say if they propose to extend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879—1895, to any more areas in the different districts of the Presidency than those to which they now extend ; and, if so, to what part or parts ?

3. Will it be possible for Government to obtain and furnish reasonably detailed statistics similar to that available for the four Dekkhan Agricultural Relief Districts on the following points ?

(a) What number and proporation of lands in the different districts of the Presidency continue to be held by people whose principal occupation is agriculture, and what number and proportion of lands have passed into the hands of people of the trading and money-lending classes ?

(b) What was the number of suits in the different Civil Courts of the Presidency during the last two years in which interest greater than the amount of the capital debt was awarded ?

4. Will Government be pleased to say in how many and what cases additional Police have been quartered under the provisions of Section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, showing in what cases the cost was charged on the inhabitants generally, and in what cases on particular sections of the inhabitants of the notified area ?

5. Will Government be pleased to say if they propose to take any steps to bring their forest policy into closer conformity with the lines laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India (Department of Revenue and Agriculture—Forests) of 19th October 1894 ?

6. Will Government also be pleased to state what means and measures they employ to satisfy themselves that the principles enunciated by the Government of India in regard to forest policy are really and fully carried out in practice in particular cases ?

7. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence in the newspapers about the alleged grievances of the Indian Members of the Bar regarding the unequal distribution of Crown briefs in criminal cases, and will Government be pleased to inquire into the matter ?

8. Has Government come to any final determination about the proposal made by the late Honourable Mr. Udharam Mulchand in regard to the Sind Courts and does not Government think that the time has now arrived for the abolition of the Sind Judicial Commissionership and the permanent incorporation of that Province with the Regulation Districts for judicial purposes under the general jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court ?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare :—

1. (a) Is Government aware of the complaint made by the Honourable Mr. V. R. Natu in his speech reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th of May 1895 that the rules issued by Government in pursuance of the Government of India Resolution No. 22-F., dated the 20th October 1894, have been misinterpreted by the subordinate officials, and that these officials have issued orders especially in the matter of grazing sucking calves, which are in effect contrary to the intentions of Government ?

(b) Is there any truth in this complaint ?

(c) Have any steps been taken to recall such wrong orders if any ?

2. (a) Had Government afforded any opportunity to the holders of warkas lands in Panvel Taluka to submit their objections to the subjection of their lands to specially enhanced rates by abrogation of the general rule fixing the limit of enhancement before Government obtained sanction of the Secretary of State for India for such abrogation ?

(b) Were the grounds on which Government based their recommendations to the Secretary of State for India for special enhancement notified to the land-holders before the new rates were sanctioned ?

(c) Is Government prepared to publish, for general information, their letter to the Secretary of State for India embodying these recommendations, and his Despatch in reply to it ?

3. (a) What measures have Government decided upon with a view to remove the admitted hardship to the Khots in the Devgad Taluka caused by the combined operation of the new rates of assessment and the fixing of the rents by the Khoti Settlement Officer ?

(b) If Government have decided to remove this hardship by legislation, when will it be brought forward ?

(c) Do Government see the advisability of taking some steps to relieve the Khots in that Taluka of this admitted hardship and save them from the annual loss they have been suffering for some years past pending a final solution of the matter ?

4. (a) Have any rules been framed for regulating the playing of music in front of places of worship at Yeola ?

(b) If such rules have been framed, were they strictly observed during the last Mohoram ?

(c) Is it a fact that at Yeola in the Nasik District, Mahomedan processions were allowed to play music in front of Hindu temples while passing by them in the last Mohoram ? If this be a fact, was such a procedure authorized by the rules ?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak :—

1. Will Government be pleased to call for a return of the number of licenses granted or renewed each year under the Arms Act in the Districts of Belgaum and Dharwar for the last three years shewing the distribution of these licenses in the different talukas of each of the two districts.

2 Will Government be pleased to publish a statement shewing—

(a) The Local Fund revenue of each taluka, under each of the several heads mentioned in Section 44 of Act I of 1884.

(b) What portion of such revenue is allotted to each taluka, and how much is retained by the District Board.

(c) How much of the revenue realized, after deducting the portion to be devoted to education, is available for new works, and how much is absorbed in establishment and repairs.

3. In view of the proposed amendment of the District Municipal Acts, will Government be pleased to call for a report from the leading Municipalities in the Province on the working of the District Municipal Acts, 1873 and 1884, with suggestions about necessary amendments.

4. Whether it is a fact that Mr. Waman Babaji Kulkarni has been dismissed from the post of the Kulkarni of Nagevadi in the Wai Taluka, and that Mr. Vinayak Amrit Deshpande's appoinment by election as the Vice-President of the Wai Municipality has been disapproved, though according to the Municipal Act he is not disqualified to be a Municipal Commissioner and therefore the Vice-President, as a further punishment for directly or indirectly disobeying the Police orders in the last Wai riot cases. Will Government be pleased to publish the papers relating to these cases, including the reports and recommendation of the District and Divisional officers ?

5. Is Government aware of the fact that the music rules in force in Poona have recently been interpreted in a way contrary to the policy laid down by Government in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, dated 15th March 1894 ; and whether Government mean to adhere to that policy in future under similar circumstances ?

6. Is Governmet aware of the fact that the question of playing music in public streets has been solved in the Aundh State, by framing music rules, in consultation with the leaders of Hindu and Mahomedan communities ; and whether Government will be pleased to direct the District officers to take the initiative in bringing about a settlement of the music question in a similar way in places where the playing of music in public streets is the subject of dispute between the two communities ?

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

1. Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1199, dated the 2nd July 1895—Returning, with the assent of His Excellecy the Viceroy and Govenor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888.

2. Resolution No. 1218 of 13th February 1895 referred to in the reply to question No. 1 (c) but by the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

III.—Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1895-96.

IV.—Bills and Orders of the Day :—

1. A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869—First Reading.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 1.

Sargent, Lt, Bo, 11th Infy, on leave, from Deesa.
Fawkes, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, on leave, from Kailana.

DEPARTURES.—August 3.

Shaw, Surg-Capt, Bo, C I, Horse, on furlough, to England.
Jackson, Lt, Bengal, Bhopal, Bo, on furlough, to England.
Macdonald, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.
Clark, Lt-Col, Bengl, H P, to England.
Venakles, Lt, Bengal, Kent, Regt, on leave, to England.
Fawkes, Lt, Bengal, Essex Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th August, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Wednesday, at 7 a.m.—Gun Laying.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-morrow and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. To-day being a general holiday the Fort Head-Quarters will be closed.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th August, 1895.

1. It is notified that the next Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place at Poona on and from the 26th to 31st August 1895 inclusive. Intending Competitors can see the prospectus at Head-Quarters.

2. Captain S. Tomlinson, having returned from leave of absence resumes command of "F" Company.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company :—No. 3702, Vol. R. I. Rean.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice, at Tent-pegging, at Cooperage, on Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, from 7 to 8 a.m.

2. All recruits are requested to attend at the Town Hall, for Sword and Carbine drill, on Tuesday the 6th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

There will also be a Fencing Class for other members at the same time.

By order,
C. MOSS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

Slatin Pasha, whose miraculous escape from the Soudan was recently the talk of Europe, will go to London in August, when he will be invited to lecture on the Soudan before the Royal Geographical Society. Slatin Pasha was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl. He expressed his gratitude for his Majesty's sympathy with him, his captivity in the Soudan, and gave a detailed account of his adventures in that country.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LATEST COMIC OPERAS, MUSICAL COMEDYS, &c., received:—"The Shop Girl," "Gentleman Joe," "His Excellency," "The Chieftain, "Gaiety Girl," "In Town," &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

HEAD READER WANTED, for a Daily Newspaper. None but Experienced, Steady Men need apply. "No. 357," care of this Office.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN BARMAID, for a Respectable First-class Hotel in Bombay. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to "No. 21," care of this Office.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DELICIOUS TABLE CREAMS, requiring only the Addition of Milk to fit them for the Table. Price, 8 As. each.—JAMES PEARSE, 73, late 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXCELCIOR celebrated Lawn Mowers are best in the market, from 8 to 22 inches. Apply to PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court Madras.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay n the Mofussil, postage extra.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IVORY TURNING.—Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls adjusted and re-coloured by a Competent London Ivory Turner.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. 8, Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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HAND-BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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(Opticians to the Principal [illegible]
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
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H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
H. E LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for the correction of the particular defect of sight for which they are designed.

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Astigmatism, a common enough complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's fomula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory, any kind of lense can be cut, at a few days' notice, whether supherical, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

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NOTES:
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

FURTHER extra allotments of 2½ lakhs of Bills on Calcutta were made by the Indian Council yesterday at the previous day's rate of 1s. 1 3-16d; and the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1d. The English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively; and the only change in London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations was an advance of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 30 5-16d. per oz.; the value of the metal in New York having remained unaltered at 66 cents; with demand Exchange on London still quoted at 4·90½ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver to this port.

The only further financial news to hand from London to-day is the allotment by the Indian Council, of 4 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 1⅛d. The price of Bar Silver in New York and Exchange on London are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, with Surats dull, and arrivals quiet but steady. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged, at 3 11-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were generally 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for August-September deliveries, and 3 49-64d. for December-January. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales; imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady. It is announced that there will be holidays until Wednesday.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was the same, at the same figures. The week's Imports were 5,000 bales less, at 19,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 39,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,406,000 bales.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was unchanged yesterday at 7 cents. per lb.; but September Futures were 8 points lower at 6·90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales. To-day, quotations are virtually unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports are *nil*.

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day at previous rates, but with hardly any business passing, the only purchases reported being 100 Bengal, at Rs. 155½; and 200 Karanjia, at Rs. 167 to 179½—all for the Mills. Exporters not having been in the market at all.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets, a small amount of business having been done in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter; but quotations in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	840	bales.
Wheat	10,691	cwts.
Rapeseed	6,912	„
Castorseed	772	„
Rice	1,233	„

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. A steamer has been berthed with part cargo for Genoa, for early August shipment, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 1 5-32d. Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 3-16d. forward, and at 1s. 1¼ to 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but we have heard of no enquiry either way, the market closing very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 1 3-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 1 5-32 to 3-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 1 7-32d. „
Credits, 3 do. ...1s. 1 9-32d. „
Francs, 3 do. ...140 „

the rates for Bank remittance being quoted the same for forward as ready.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 9-16 for cash and 108 3/8 foa the August Settlement, from which rates advanced 1-16 per cent. in a steady market. leaving off at 108 5/8 and 108 7-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES have been quiet but steady with quotations generally unchanged; but in Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 30 in Sorab Woollen; and of Rs. 25 in Jaffer Aly Cotton; Rs. 10 in Coorla; Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; Rs. 5 each in James Greaves, and Sassoon; and Rs. 2½ in Lukhmidas. Treacher and Co are Rs. 7½ lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 30, compared with the Statement of July 23, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	July 23. Rs.	A.	P.	July 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,80,273	11	10	2,06,91,663	5	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,23,78,311	10	2	6,07,67,434	8	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,10,981	6	7	6,39,403	1	0
Sundries	19,44,212	5	9	19,63,695	14	3
Rs.	11,33,13,779	2	4	11,05,65,196	12	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,15,28,055	0	0	1,16,26,221	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,35,521	0	0	72,80,847	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,10,60,691	8	2	1,03,01,313	1	9
Credits do do.	91,50,551	5	6	98,79,894	14	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,66,73,883	13	9	2,50,14,681	10	9
Balances with other Banks	2,85,016	8	3	3,95,985	6	6
Bullion	6,682	6	11	5,441	14	6
Dead Stock	12,88,445	11	8	12,88,575	1	8
Stamps	9,264	2	9	8,950	2	6
Sundries	14,56,517	3	10	14,51,718	13	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,22,03,695	6	8	2,24,63,952	10	4
Do. at Branches	2,20,15,378	14	10	2,09,40,512	12	11
R.	11,33,13,779	2	4	11,06,56,196	12	4

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 30, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	11,52,547	Inc.
Do. at Branches	17,35,158	Dec.
Other Deposits	19,10,877	do.
Post Bills	1,71,578	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	43,491	Inc.
Loans	7,56,301	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,29,340	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	15,59,202	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	2,60,257	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,74,835	Inc.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Line Saigon Bankok interrupted.
Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon on Tuesday sixth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...		...	...
Teheran	4	11	20 a.m.	...	24
Suez	4	1	15 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 4th August, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	8
„ Karachi	...	21	...	2
„ Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 3.
10 p.m. .... 79·4
SUNDAY, AUGUST 4.
6 a.m. .... 78·4
10 a.m. .... 80·7
2 p.m. .... 81·4
4 p.m. .... 81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GILLMAN—July 11, at Fernbank, Clarendon-road, Dover, wife of A J Gillman, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BINET—DUNSFORD—July 11, at St Michael's Church, Axmouth, Devon, by the Rev Richard Woodruffe Boyce, assisted by the Rev Arthur Lewis, M A, Vicar of the parish, Adolphus John, eldest son of John Binet, of 55, Val Plaisant, St Heliers, Jersey, to Emily Margaret, daughter of the late Gen H F Dunsford, C B, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

FLEMMICH—DAVIES—July 16, at St Michael's, East Teignmouth, George Frederick, eldest son of the late John Frederick Flemmich, of Alton House, Roehampton, to Maud, youngest daughter of Major-Gen Davies, late Bombay Staff Corps.

McRAE, HARRISON—July 10, at Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Major Henry Napier McRae, Indian Staff Corps, XLV (Rattray's) Sikhs, to Mildred, second daughter of G Denis B Harrison, Esq, Langford Lodge, Clifton.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—July 13, at Westgate-on-Sea, Alice Emma Wilford wife of C W Bolton, Indian Civil Service.

TEMPLE—July 16, at Sydenham, Walter Josiah Temple, late Borokai, Cachar, India, aged 40.

KARACHI.

MARRIAGE.

LEASK—COTTLE—July 29, Camp, Karachi, by the Rev. J. Henderson, M. A., Thomas Leslie Leask, B. I. S. N. Co., second son of Henry Leask, Esq., of Stratford, Essex, to Nellie Maud Mary, younger daughter of J. R. Cottle, Esq., late Senior Assistant Dock Master, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay, Resigned. No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIMLEY—July 31, at 37, Chowringhee, the wife of Arthur F Grimley, of a daughter.

LEVETT-YEATS—July 23, at Badaun (N-W P), the wife of C A Levett-Yeats, Opium Department, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1895.

THE able manner in which the case for the Bombay Corporation in regard to the police charges was marshalled in the letter sent in to Government last May, together with the wholesome influence of public criticism, have not been without avail in the right quarter, and as will be seen by the letter from Mr. Vidal, which we print elsewhere, the Bombay Government have made some important concessions. Twelve months ago Lord Harris promised that the questions at issue between the provincial executive and the Bombay Corporation should be approached by the Honourable Board in a fair and impartial manner. This promise was repeated and extended by Lord Sandhurst, some months back, and the letter which has now been circulated is a very tangible and gratifying evidence of its fulfilment. The local Government has not an entirely free hand in the matter, as the Government of India has to be communicated with, but subject to the approval of the higher authority, the Governor-in-Council is willing to waive any further claim for the payment by the Municipality of the items in respect to prison vans, the burning of horse carcases, and way charges in connection with escorts for Government treasure. None of these items are large in themselves, but an important principle is involved in the payment of them from the local rate. The Corporation hold that the duties to which they relate devolve upon Government, and should therefore be paid for by the taxpayers at large and not by the ratepayers of the city. It is satisfactory that so far as the local Government is concerned they have won their point. Not only so, Mr. Vidal's letter accepts the principle elaborated at some length in the case for the Municipality that the police should be divided into two classes—those required for the maintenance of law and order, and those required for watch and ward. This practically means that Government are willing in future to pay the cost of guards for their own buildings and dockyard. A doubt is, however, expressed whether they will not be precluded by the Government of India from paying more than one-fourth of the total expenses of the city police, including the items mentioned. It is to be hoped that the centralisation of authority of which we have so often had to complain will not lead to such a result. Great disappointment would be occasioned here if the Government of India vetoed a decision so eminently just, and so well in accordance with the principles ruling the incidence of the police charges in England, as that come to, after careful and prolonged deliberation by the local administration. The question of the charge for Harbour and Port Trust police is held over for further consideration, inasmuch as the Trustees of the Port assert that the payments they make are strictly based on the principle Government have now accepted, and have been calculated so as to meet all charges of police for watch and ward employed within their limits. It is doubtful whether the Corporation are prepared to accept this principle as applied to Port Trust properties, seeing that they have asked for the question to be settled upon the lines of the well known Mersey Dock Police decision.

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IN the interests of the ratepayers it is to be hoped that the "economic conscience" of the Corporation, concerning which so much has lately been said, will not be set at rest in regard to the circumstances under which the present printing contract was given until the members are placed in possession of more definite and conclusive information on the subject than that supplied in the report of the Acting Commissioner which we print elsewhere. Mr. Snow has no doubt done his best under difficult circumstances, for it must be remembered that he has had to report on a matter of which he has no personal knowledge. The matter was settled before Mr. Snow took charge of his duties in Bombay, and therefore in order to obtain the information asked for by the Corporation three weeks ago, he has had to rely upon the statements made by subordinates, who are naturally interested in shielding themselves from blame. Strangely enough the time of the contract was on this occasion extended to five years while three had been the maximum period on previous occasions. Strangely enough, too, the work of tabulating the two tenders sent in last January, although a part of the duty of the Superintendent of Printing, was on this occasion performed by the Chief Accountant, whose eagerness to undertake it may possibly have arisen from an idea that it would be good practice for the assessment work to which he was then fondly expecting to be called. As to the causes of these departures from the customary procedure, Mr. Snow of course knows nothing, and he is perhaps unacquainted with the fact that some fifteen months back when a large sum had been saved to the ratepayers by the monopoly of years being broken down and the work placed in other hands, the present contractors made out that the successful press was pocketing enormous savings, owing to the marvellous cheapness of Indian paper as compared with English—a theory by no means borne out by their own respective rates between the two classes of paper when the time came round for tendering again. But these are matters of past history, and the only question now before the ratepayers is, How far does the report now submitted by the Acting Commissioner meet the serious allegations conveyed in the resolution which the Corporation passed three weeks ago on the motion of Dr. Bahadurji? That resolution asked whether it is true that the discount of 18¾ per cent. given by the contractors in consideration of obtaining the work for five years, is conditional upon the maximum quantities named in the printed schedule being ordered. The reply is in the affirmative. The resolution next asked why a knowledge of this important proviso was withheld from the Standing Committee and the Corporation in the letter in which Mr. Acworth explained the terms and figures of the two tenders sent in. To this Mr. Snow replies that the late Commissioner probably did not consider it necessary to include all the details in his letter, "nor," he writes, "as long as the relevant and pertinent facts for or against the acceptance of the tender of contract were laid before the Standing Committee, would it have served any useful or practical purpose to have included a mass of immaterial details." Surely, a man of affairs like Mr. Snow does not consider it "an immaterial detail" that the concession in return for a five years' retention of the contract was conditional upon an important stipulation, which bound the Municipality either to indent for the maximum quantity of every description of stationery—a most wasteful proceeding as Mr. Snow himself admits—or else to lose the discount of 18¾ per cent. ostensibly given on all items. Mr. Snow states that "knowledge of this stipulation was not withheld from the Standing Committee or the Corporation," and yet singularly enough the members of both bodies who knew anything about it before Dr. Bahadurji brought forward his motion could have been counted on the fingers of one hand. As anyone who has been a member of the Standing Committee knows, it is one thing to lay on the table all the papers connected with a particular contract, and quite another to place the Committee in possession of a summary of all the material facts. It is upon such a summary, rather than on piles of letters that a Committee composed of business men who know that time is money, and who have confidence in the officers, base their decision. In this instance the Committee were supplied with a summary as usual, but the document had not a word to say on this most important qualification of what *prima facie* seemed like a very liberal offer from the *Times of India* press. In fact, Mr. Acworth's letter points in the opposite direction, for a reference thereto will show that the figures therein tabulated regarding the successful tender—figures which had been "worked out" by Mr. Pearson—were based on the calculation that the full discount would be allowed on every item, and this was evidently the impression which induced the Committee to recommend, the tender for acceptance. This being the case, it seems only reasonable that the Corporation should insist upon receiving the discount which, it would appear, the successful tenderers are bound to pay under the actual terms of the agreement, the saving clause not being inserted therein but in a covering letter. We are assured by a member of the Corporation who has seen the contract deed that it contains no reference whatever to the condition that maximum quantities must be ordered. This statement is certainly not disproved by Mr. Snow's letter, which quotes from the document in question the words "for the term of five years at rates eighteen and three-quarters per cent. below the rates included in the schedule hereto, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained." Those terms and conditions are not, as the report would imply, "according to the proposals of the letter dated 30th January, 1895," but are the usual printed conditions of such agreements. If any doubt exists as to whether the stipulations contained in a covering letter are binding upon either parties of a contract, the matter can soon be settled by the obtainment of counsel's opinion. But it will be strange indeed if such opinion is to the effect that a stamped document, drawn up in legal form and duly executed, can be set aside or altered by a more covering letter, of which one of the parties to the contract knows nothing. The discount lost to the ratepayers up to June 20th last was it seems, Rs. 170-4-0, but this by no means represents the total loss, for "orders have been issued to all the heads of departments to indent for the full yearly amount as per schedule whenever it is practicable," and on Mr. Snow's own showing it will "cause an ultimate loss to indent for a full year's supply of particular stationery on articles which would become obsolete and could not be used up." Under present conditions, therefore, if the heads of departments only order the quantities they believe to be reasonably adequate, the Corporation in many cases loses the eighteen and three-quarters per cent. discount to which it is entitled under the terms of the contract. If, on the other hand, they indent for the maximum supply, a large portion of the printed forms supplied become "obsolete," and although a good price has been paid for them, they must be sent to fill up the Municipal lumber rooms, and are ultimately sold as wastepaper. We cannot believe that the representatives of the ratepayers will allow this state of affairs to continue, when they are not legally bound to do so under the terms of the stamped agreement with the contractors.

* * *

ONE of the most remarkable features of the elections now practically concluded was the utter collapse of the Liberal wire-pullers after the first few defeats. They became positively demoralised, and the sweeping defeat they sustained may be accurately ascribed in great measure to this. They ceased to exercise the influence which they might have done on their followers, and as defeat followed defeat local Liberal organisations seemed to crumble to pieces. Instead of endeavouring to incite the voters of unpolled constituencies to renewed effort they began to lament the loss of what had been considered safe seats, and cried "the battle is lost" before it was well begun. Prominent among faint-hearted journals was the *Manchester Guardian*, which so early as the third day of the elections wrote: "It is useless to deny that yesterday's elections have given great disappointment in Liberal quarters here. The loss of seats—including those in North-east Manchester and South Salford—through the votes of the Independent Labour party is disconcerting enough, but the defeat of Sir William Harcourt and Sir Thomas Roe at Derby is by far the most serious misfortune which the Liberal party has encountered." Sir William Harcourt, we are assured, kept up a cheerful demeanour until the end, and that he was alive to the danger in which his seat had been placed, though the same writer, the evening before, had pronounced both seats at Derby perfectly safe.

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RADICAL papers from Home admit that the defeat of Mr. Naoroji in Central Finsbury was not altogether a surprise, in view of the narrowness of the majority by which he was returned in 1892. It will, however, it is felt by the Radical press, have a serious effect upon the Indian reform movement in the House of Commons, where the Indian Parliamentary Committee, under the leadership of Mr. Naoroji and Sir W. Wedderburn, was beginning to make its influence felt. The gravity of Mr. Naoroji's defeat is increased, an opposition journal declares, by the return of Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree in the Bethnal Green. The latter gentleman is described as "not only an uncompromising opponent of the Indian National Congress, but on the majority of Indian questions is more bureaucratic than the most illiberal Anglo-Indian official." The prospect which is thus rendered probable for Indian affairs in the new Parliament is said to be certainly not improved by the defeat of Mr. Caine and Mr. Paul, who moved the well-known resolution in favour of simultaneous examinations to the Indian Civil Service. Surprise, we are further told, is expressed in Indian circles that in view of the prominence given to the question of the Indian import duties by some Conservative candidates in Lancashire, more stress has not been laid by their Liberal opponents upon conservative responsibility for the "forward" frontier policy in general, and particularly upon the policy that may be expected in Chitral from a Ministry containing Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. G. N. Curzon. Although Mr. Naoroji is for the moment excluded from the House of Commons, he will not, a London correspondent hears, relax his political labours in London, where he has long been one of the most active members of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. The *Times*, discusing Mr. Naoroji's defeat, says that his hold upon Central Finsbury was so precarious that it would have been surprising, if at a time like the present, the Unionists could not put him to confusion. As a matter of fact, Mr. Massey-Mainwaring has done better than had been expected, having captured the seat by a majority of 805. Mr. Dadabhai lost his seat by 160.

* * *

ACCORDING to the *Church Times*, we are to have another of those unfortunate ritualist prosecutions which do the English Church a thousand times more harm than good. The prosecution is to be in the diocese of Manchester. It was understood that there was a consensus of opinion amongst the bishops that no more such prosecutions would be allowed. It is now stated, however, that the Legal Committee of the English Church Union have had the case before them, and have determined to support the vicar against whom procedings are to be taken. The charge is said to be one of wearing illegal vestments, and the prosecution will presumably be under the Public Worship Regulation Act. In such a case the bishop has it in his power to veto the prosecution, and it is assumed that only in a very flagrant case indeed would a bishop, after considering the representation, allow the proceedings to go forward.

MR. F. WHITMORE SMITH, of the Military Department, has been promoted to the post of Assistant Military Secretary in place of Mr. J. H. Mayo, who retired in May last. This is an appointment which will give great satisfaction to numbers of Indian officers; in fact, to all who have been brought into contact with Mr. Smith and have benefitted by his long experience in the department, his intimate knowledge of the regulations, and his unfailing courtesy.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th July 1895 shows an Increase on the corresponding week of 1894 of 92,096 maunds and Rs. 12,403 in the earnings.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Prof. Blackie, £4,987; Earl Cowley, £11,600; Major-Gen. John North Crealock, C. B., £22,107; Alderman Robert Champley, £41,968; Mr. Thomas Day, £41,470; Gen. the Hon. William Henry Adelbert Fielding, £8,115; Mr. Thomas Lloyd Fitz-Hugh, £57,622; Mr. Edward John Foster, £15,576; Hon. Mary Elizabeth Hore-Ruthven, £14,987; Mr. Edward Hutchinson, of Liverpool, £251,708; Mrs. Jane Margaretta Lawson, £8,204; Mr. Arthur Jones Laurence, £87,026; Mr. Charles Henry Parkes, £60,293; Admiral William Fitz Herbert Ruxton, £8,706; Mr. Thomas Turner, of Leeds, £39,924; Mrs. Frances Woodruff, £85,600 (gross).

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in November in India, between Mr. Arthur Leslie Saunders, I.C.S., eldest son of Mrs. Saunders, Chilton Hill, Sudbury, Suffolk, and the late Mr. A. W. Saunders, of Kerry, Ireland, and Lilian, eldest daughter of Col. H. Hughes Hallett, Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, India, and Mrs. Hughes Hallett, 10, Rothesay-villas, Richmond, Surrey.

THE marriage of Alick Maclean, son of Mr. Charles Donald Maclean, late H. M. Madras Civil Service of Cromwell-road, and Josey, elder daughter of Mr. W. J. Dickson, late Minister Resident in H. M. Diplomatic Service, of 37, Emperor's-gate, and Wiesbaden, will take place on Aug. 14.

NOW that the Indian Army has been divided into four Commands, observes a contemporary, the time would seem ripe for revising the titles of Native Regiments, more particularly as many battalions of infantry have been converted into "class regiments." We protested against the retention of the title "Bengal" as applied to the Command which has its headquarters at Naini Tal; but military conservatism was too strong for commonsense, and no change is now possible. With regiments, however, the case is different. To take the Punjab Command first, the infantry regiments are still called "Bengal Infantry" officially, though the officers and the public generally avoid the use of the title. In the Army List we get headings such as the following: 14th (The Ferozepore Sikhs), 19th (Punjab), 37th (Dogra) regiments of Bengal Infantry. There are many other similar titles, but invariably the regiments are spoken of as the 14th Sikhs, 19th Punjab Infantry, 37th Dogras, &c. It is only in the Frontier Force that designations such as 1st Sikhs, 1st Punjab Infantry are used, but there is absolutely no reason why with a Punjab Command the regiments located within its bounds should not be properly named. Again with Gurkha battalions, the 5 double-battalion regiments are correctly called Gurkha (Rifle) regiments, but even this might with advantage be shortened to "Gurkha Rifles" simply. As to the other Gurkha battalions, why should the 9th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, retain the words "Regiments of Bengal Infantry?" They also should be "Gurkha Rifles" and nothing more. A good deal of stress has been laid upon the conversion of the old Hindustani battalions into class regiments, the idea being that *esprit de corps* would be fostered by the change. So it will doubtless, but let the regiments bear their class names of Jats, Rajputs, &c. The old 17th is still called "The Loyal Purbeah"—a purely Hindu title—but it is now a Mahomedan regiment, and is linked with the 18th Bengal Infantry. Yet again, why should the 40th Pathans, which are intended for frontier service be called a regiment of Bengal Infantry? We could go on quoting more titles which need revision such as the "the 10th Regiment (1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry but enough has been said to show that a reform in nomenclature is urgently needed. The renumbering of regiments is not necessary, but the territorial and class titles should certainly be worked out on a a consistent plan.

IT is stated, says the *Daily Chronicle's* Odessa correspondent, that Russia is bringing every influence to bear on China to hasten the conclusion of a treaty of commerce which will give Russia special facilities for trading on the greater navigable rivers of that empire. Projects are already being formed for creating lines of steamers to ply on the rivers and it is generally believed that the Russian Government will willingly subsidise these lines on the same way as the volunteer fleet is subsidised.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON CHITRAL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The *Times* in an article, to-day, approves of the arrangement made by the Government of India in regard to Chitral, which, it thinks, by no means solves but only simplifies the question.

THE CONGO STATE.

BARON DHANIS INTERVIEWED.

Aug. 2.

Baron Dhanis Commander of the Congo Forces, in an interview, to-day, in London, stated that one thousand Congolese troops, armed with Krupp and Maxim guns, had reached Lado, and another column of fifteen hundred was at Kavallis.

He said that if England and France ceased their jealousies, it would be perfectly easy and feasible to disperse the Mahdists.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

In a Pastoral Letter the Bishop of Exeter enjoins thanksgiving for the defeat of the Party, which was menacing the Church of England.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.

The Porte's reply to the demands made by the Ambassadors in regard to Armenia proves unsatisfactory, and is mainly a criticism of the scheme of reforms submitted by the Powers.

THE KHEDIVE'S YACHT IN COLLISION.

A British steamer collided with the Khedive's yacht at Mahroussa, near Constantinople. Both steamers were damaged.

RUSSIAN MINISTER FOR KOREA.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.

M. Spieer, Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, has been appointed to Korea.

FAILURE OF BANKERS IN GENOA.

ROME, Aug. 2.

Bingen Brothers, Bankers of Genoa, have failed, the liability of the firm being ten million lire.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT KUCHUNG.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.

A report has reached here from Foochow of a fearful massacre of Christians at Kuchung, the victims including five foreign ladies.

Aug. 4.

Further reports received from Foochou state that four British and one American female missionaries were among those massacred at Kuchung. Several others were wounded, including some children.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, Aug. 3.

Several assassins attacked and fatally wounded M. Matakieff, a friend of the late M. Stambouloff.

THE ATTACK ON M. MATAKIEFF.

SOFIA, Aug. 4.

The attack on M. Matakieff was made at Tatar Bazarjik, in Eastern Roumelia, where great disorder prevails among the inhabitants.

RETURN OF THE BULGARIAN MISSION FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

The Bulgarian Mission to St. Petersburg has returned, and met with a great ovation here. Monsignor Clement, the Metropolitan of Bulgaria, and Head of the Mission, harangued the crowd, dwelling on the community of interests of Bulgaria and Russia.

BREAD RIOTS IN PERSIA.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

TEHERAN, Aug. 4.

Serious bread riots have occurred at Tabreez, necessitating the closing of the bazaars. Troops were called out and dispersed the mob, twenty persons being killed in the encounter.

The dead bodies of the rioters were taken to the Russian Consul, whose protection was invoked.

CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Hampshire beat Yorkshire by two wickets.

Kent beat Somerset by 117 runs.

Surrey beat Derbyshire by an innings and 53 runs.

OBITUARY.

Aug. 3.

The death is announced of Joseph Thomson, the African Explorer.

THE MAILS.

Aug. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SENTENCE OF DEATH COMMUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

Ambi kom Shavi, who murdered her husband in May last, with a scythe whilst he was asleep, was sentenced to death by the Poona Sessions Judge. On the sentence being confirmed by the High Court, she appealed for mercy to the Bombay Government, who have commuted the death sentence to transportation for life.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. STEWARD.

Mr. Steward, Acting Sessions Judge., Poona, was entertained to a *pan-supari* entetainment by the Poona Bar yesterday, at his court. Speeches of a highly congratulatory nature were made. During his stay in Poona Mr. Steward has won the goodwill of the legal gentlemen generally.

THE CALCUTTA *VS.* POONA GUN CLUB.

Members of the Calcutta Gun Club send a challenge to the Poona Gun Club. The match was fired yesterday. The weather was good, light, and a little bright. The Poona Club made thirteen misses out of a possible forty-two, that is, six men and seven birds apiece.

THE POONA DISTRICT POLO TOURNAMENT.

Entries for the coming Poona District Polo Tournament close to-morrow. Six teams will be entered. At present the ground is not fit for play for the Polo Tournament, owing to the recent heavy rains. The meeting will take place next week, whether the ground is fit or not.

THE FUTURE OF CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

Yesterday orders were telegraphed from Simla to the headquarters of the Chitral relief force to the following effect :—Pending the settlement of Chitral the Government of India has approved the following measures: Firstly, the abandonment of Baraul Valley between Janbatai and Chatiatan and the adoption of the Panjkora route as the line of communications ; secondly, troops to be entirely withdrawn from Jandoul to the East side of the Panjkora river as soon as circumstances admit ; thirdly, when this can be done the reduction of the Chitral force by two battalions of British Infantry, one battalion Native Infantry, one company Sappers and Miners, and the Reserve Brigade to be broken up. The force is then to be reorganised into three brigades distributed generally as follows :—Third Brigade from Chitral to Dir ; second brigade on the Panjkora route from Dir to Sado and Serai ; 1st Brigade from Serai and Laram Pass to Jalala.

This would admit of two moveable columns being formed as circumstances may demand.

SIMLA, Aug. 3

Regarding the telegram sent yesterday stating that temporary arrangements had been made in connection with our policy in Chitral, I hear officially that the final agreement will include many of those provisions, such for instance as the retention of the main roads.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Tupper is to succeed Mr. Mackworth Young as First Financial Commissioner, on the latter taking over charge of the Mysore Residency.

THE BALUCHISTAN FRONTIER.

Captain Macmahon will probably resume his delimitation work earlier than he intended, starting from Quetta as soon as the weather northwards shows any signs of permanent improvement.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

The Government of India has received an assurance from Officers concerned that the provisioning of Gilgit garrison for the cold season is not only progressing most favourably, but that the work in connection with the necessary transport is expected to be concluded during September.

THE CHILAS ROAD.

The section of 23rd Pioneers employed on the Chilas road return to headquarters shortly, the work of constructing having been completed to the entire satisfaction of the Officer in command.

THE PROVISIONING OF TROOPSHIPS.

The Government of India have approved of the following revised rules regarding the inspection of provisions shipped by the Commissariat and Transport Department for issue on board the ship to Native followers:—When Native troops and followers are to be embarked in a sea-going vessel, a British and Native officer with one or more Non-commissioned officers and men if possible should be despatched in advance of the main body to the port of embarkation for the purpose of inspecting and passing the rations before their shipment by the Commissariat and Transport Department. In the case of followers embarking without troops, the provisions should be inspected by a board of one British and two Native Officers to be detailed by the Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation. On the application of Commissariat Officers unexpended rations on board Government vessels if required for another voyage should be inspected on board the ship by a suitable Committee assembled from the Officers of troops about to disembark under the orders of the Officer Commanding troops on the application of the Commander of vessel, and if found in good condition retained by the ship for re-issue to troops and followers during ensuing voyage ; otherwise they should be returned to the Commissariat and Transport Department for a fresh supply. Unexpended rations on board a vessel which has carried only followers should be inspected by a board of one British and two native Officers to be detailed by the Officer Commanding at the port of debarkation on the application of the Commander of the vessel.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

The Government of India has finally approved of the early drafting of the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in connection with certain sections pointed out some months ago suitable for amendment by the Burma local Governments. The amendments, however, will affect every province, as they deal chiefly with those sections relating to discretionary powers of the Subordinate Courts.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.

Orders have been issued for the drafting of the Bill to amend the Indian Arms Act in accordance with the recommendations received with a view to facilitating the safe carriage of arms and explosives in India.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT COMMAND.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

General Van Straubenzee, commanding the Madras District, vacates on August 7, proceeding to England.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie takes up the post of Director of Land Records at Bombay, on return from furlough.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

News has been received that General Gerard arrived at Victoria Lake punctually to time on July 22, and was given a most cordial reception by the Russian Commissioner, who only reached the Lake two days before.

Colonel Holdich and the survey party were four marches behind.

The Amir's representative had not appeared on July 23, and no news regarding him has been received.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

Aug. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan McNab left Liverpool yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left Liverpool this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

Aug. 3.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here this morning for Bombay.

NAPLES, Aug. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

ADEN, Aug. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30 5-16.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	52,000	bales.
" " " Surats	200	"
" " Imports of Cotton	19,000	"
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,406,000	"
" " Surats	28,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 19.

The main results of the General Election, so far as it has proceeded, will have been telegraphed to you. At the head-quarters of the Liberal Party, where Mr. Schnadhorst must now be sadly missed, no idea, I am credibly informed, was entertained that such a disaster as that we have witnessed this week was imminent. This fact is quoted as an instance of the want of sagacity, feebleness, and general incapacity that seems to have overtaken the management of the "machinery" of the Liberal Party since the Moltke of Liberalism was afflicted with a distressing malady from which there is no hope of his recovery. I dare say the young gentleman on whom the mantle of Mr. Schnadhorst descended may be as unequal to that experienced and shrewd campaigner, Captain Middleton, as Mr. T. E. Ellis is inferior as Chief Liberal Whip to his predecessor, Mr. Marjoribanks (now Lord Tweedmouth). But be their faults and shortcomings what they are, it is a little hard to blame Mr. Hudson and the other wire-pullers for not foreseeing the overwhelming and almost insurmountable blow that has befallen the once great Liberal Party and scattered the forces of Lord Rosebery as the chaff of the mountains before the wind. Although nobody but the dullest of partisans could ever have expected a victory for the Liberals, I question whether the able Conservative organizers anticipated that the "predominant partner" would have come down so heavily on the party lately in office, to say nothing of the revolt in Radical Glasgow and the still more surprising manifestation of Conservative re-action in gallant little Wales, as shown already by the triumph of our old friend, Mr. J. M. Maclean, in his gallant efforts in Cardiff and the capture by the Conservatives of seats in Pembroke, Carmarthen and Glamorgan which at the General Election of 1892 were undivided in their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone. Many of us looked for Liberal reverses in the southern portion of the Kingdom, but who would have supposed that within a week of the commencement of active hostilities the Conservatives would have obtained a majority of 82 with a prospect of its becoming much larger before all the fighting is over ; that the Metropolis, including the two industrial boroughs, North and South-West Ham, which three years ago elected only a beggarly array of 23 Liberals out of 63 members, has rejected them all except the utterly insignificant number of eight; and, that out of the nine seats belonging to Manchester and Salford only one would be held by a Liberal, and that Liberal Mr. Schwann, of whose rather strange pretensions to be considered an authority upon India you are likely to hear even more in the future than you have heard in the past now that his rival, Mr. W. S. Caine, is *hors de combat*. That the fifteen constituencies forming the county of Kent should all have chosen Conservatives, that other shires, not far removed from the centre of affairs, like Herts and Dorset, should have done the same, and that their example is apparently to be followed by Sussex and Surrey as well as by some other shires in the Home district, is not astonishing ; and the clean sweep of Liberalism in Lancashire may, many of us will think, be due to special reasons, and reasons that have no force elsewhere except it be the adjoining county of Cheshire. But when we see places like Wisbech in Cambridgeshire, Woodbridge and Stowmarket in Suffolk, Mid-Northamptonshire, where the influence of Earl Spencer is so enormous, Stoke-on-Trent and Walsall in Staffordshire and Stroud in Gloucestershire, getting rid of their former representative, there is, it must be admitted, some justification for Mr. Arthur Balfour's claim that the Conservatives—he says nothing by the way of the Liberal Unionists—have become the popular party. At any rate, they are so on this side of the Tweed, and particularly in the South of England. The fear expressed by Liberals, since the existence of a strong wave—I had almost written flood—of Conservatism, was established beyond dispute, that Scotland would repeat the action of England, has not so far been realized, though a good many Scottish seats have yet to be contested. Up to the present, however, Glasgow apart, the Liberals have not lost any ground in Scotland ; indeed, they have added to their strength by annexing Perth and Dumfriesshire, and by the increased majorities with which Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and Mr. Asquith have held their own, though the Conservatives had rather calculated upon ousting the late Home Secretary. One of the curiosities of this exciting contest, that attracts most attention and that has contributed so largely to spread dismay throughout the ranks of the Liberal party, is the number of its leaders who have fallen before the deadly fire from the artillery of their antagonists. The overthrow in the very first engagement of the Second-in-Command—I am not sure that he ought not to be called the actual Commandant—Sir William Harcourt, utterly demoralized the Liberal army, and might have converted them into, what their opponents often call them, a rabble, but for the courage displayed by Sir William Harcourt : courage which has earned him the respect of his foes. Had the Derby election come later, the effect would not have been so disastrous to the spirits of the Liberal party, who received with comparative equanimity—some might describe it as the equanimity of the condemned man—the similar fate of Mr. John Morley at Newcastle-upon-Tyne—the Mecca of latter-day Liberalism. On personal grounds, I believe there is quite as much regret amongst sensible Conservatives as amongst Liberals at the treatment accorded by Newcastle to a statesman, who, whatever we may think of his views about Ireland, has won the admiration of all honest men by the manly way in which he has faced his Socialistic enemies and whose presence in the House of Commons, as the *Times* generously says of Sir William Harcourt, is an ornament to that assembly. As for Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre their disappearance from the legislative arena is not what the *Daily News* says. Mr. Nowroji's defeat is a public calamity. The manner in which Mr. Gladstone, always a little undiscriminating in such matters, pushed Mr. Arnold Morley to the front, has always excited the disapproval of many Liberals, and he, as well as Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, undoubtedly belongs to the category of men who "never will be missed." Sir John Hibbert, the ex-Secretary to the Treasury, who has been turned out of Oldham once more, is a gentleman, which is something in these days ; but in regard to the cotton duties he did not show to advantage, and his resolve to retire from political life will not eclipse the gaiety of nations. The three subordinate members of the late Government who held Court-appointments—Mr. Arthur Brand (Treasurer), Mr. George Leveson-Gower (Comptroller), and the Right Hon. Robert Spencer (Vice-Chamberlain) have all lost, not only their snug berths, but their seats. Considering the difficulty experienced in recent years in finding suitable persons amongst Liberals for positions of this kind, the defeat of these three gentlemen might be embarrassing, if Lord Rosbery were suddenly called upon to form an Administration ; but there is not much chance of such a task devolving upon the noble Earl for some time to come—enthusiasts so say, as I think they said after 1874, that the Conservatives will remain in power 50 years ; and in the meanwhile Westminster must bear with the best grace it can the absence of Messrs. Spencer, Brand, and Leveson-Gower. I envy the assurance with which this person or that is ready to tell you exactly what is the precise cause of the *débâcle*. The Conservatives are in a majority because they have received more votes than their opponents. That is certain—all the rest is conjecture, "Beer, Bible and Bribery" is the alliterative, and the easy way some Liberal candidates explain their reverse. When at least half-a-dozen cries are used in an appeal to the country, it is almost an impossibility to say what particular one of the number influenced most the average electors. Personally, I believe that the unedifying spectacle presented by the Irish party since the death of Mr. Parnell has been one of the most potent of the causes of the *volte-face* in England. I should be inclined to rate very highly indeed the attitude of the clergy of the Church of England, who have become so alarmed by the Welsh Disestablishment Bill brought in by Mr. Asquith, that parsons, hitherto noted for their adherence to the Liberal creed, have thrown all their influence into the opposite scale—many of them working for Conservative candidates with the zeal of a Primrose Dame. Then again the Liberals suffered from there being no G. O. M. to carry aloft the fiery cross, and from the feeling that the interests of the party were being sacrificed to the jealousy of rival leaders. We hear Liberals saying that Home Rule will not be heard of any more, and that the Local Veto Bill is as dead as Queen Anne. Both assertions may be correct, but predictions, made during the excitement of a general election, are not of more value than speculations as to the reasons why the electors vote one way rather than another. When the din of the battle is over, and the smoke has passed away, we shall be in a better position than we are now to form a judgment on these matters. Mr. Nowroji takes his defeat, I hear, as philosophically as possible, and intends for the present to stick to the constituency which with characteristic fickleness has preferred his opponent. Mr. Bhownaggree, who has won his way into the House so easily, was, I believe, a week ago quite under the impression, as we all were, that he was fighting a losing battle. His success has attracted much notice, and his career will be watched with kindly interest by English people. Mr. Bhownaggree has a difficult *role* to fill ; but his friends, of whom he has many in both parties, feel sure that he will rise to the occasion.

Although the Bimetallic League as a body has to steer clear of party politics, it has turned the general election to good account by the circulation of an immense quantity of leaflets and other literature, and by interviews with Parliamentary candidates. The League loses two energetic supporters in Mr. George Howell and Mr. Everett, but their disappearance from the House of Commons will doubtless have been made up for by the return of others favourable to currency reform. The Bimetallists are elated at the fact of the Salisbury-Chamberlain Cabinet containing so many adherents of their principles, and they hope that the new House of Commons will show a proportionate increase ; but they show more self-restraint than their brethren in Germany, who seem to know more about our affairs than we do ourselves. They are boasting that the last obstacle, the perverseness of a Government dominated by a Sir William Harcourt, having been removed, the assembly of an International Conference is now only a matter of time, and some of these enthusiastic Tutons seem to think that before many weeks are over it will be a *fait accompli*. These anticipations are, I venture to think, premature, to say the least, and unless it should happen that the House now being elected contains a majority in favour of rehabilitating silver it would not be wise to count upon the Ministry adopting all at once any heroic policy for dealing with the depreciation of white money. Still it must be admitted that the presence of such a large number—nine, I believe—of avowed Bimetallists, in the Cabinet makes their position rather different from what it was under a Government which to a man treated the Bimetallist movement as if it were of no more importance politically than Fair Trade, which by the way is now never heard of. In the meantime the Monometallist party, undaunted by the check they received in not being able to exclude Mr. Alban Gibbs from the representation of the City, are busily preparing for what may happen, and a rumour reaches me to the effect that their Commander-in-Chief, Lord Farrer, is so closely engaged in the work that he has not time to prepare the address which it is usual for the Chairman of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society to prepare at the end of each session. Two memorials to the Chancellor of the Exchequer have just emanated from the Stock Exchange—one which is signed by "a number of members" of that establishment recommending Bimetallism ; and the other, which, according to the leading journal, bears the signatures of "nearly all the most influential firms" engaged in the business of brokers, deprecating any change, regarding the entire proposal as "made in the interests of debtors who seek to be relieved from their engagements and as a direct attack upon the commercial prosperity of the United Kingdom."

I hear that when Sir Cowasjee Jehangier went to Windsor Castle, yesterday, with the other Knights to receive his accolade her Majesty treated him with the gracious courtesy she shows to her Oriental subjects, but she found no little difficulty in pronouncing his name, apparently not having been coached by the Indian Secretary, Munshi Abdul Karim. Sir Cowasjee like the other Knights, wore ordinary, morning costume, but he was distinguished from the rest by his tall Parsee turban, which seemed to excite the curiosity of the Queen. Previous to the ceremony the nineteen Knights-designate were entertained at a sumptuous luncheon. They were then conducted into an apartment adjoining the throne room, and afterwards introduced singly to the Royal presence by the Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Churchill. As each person arrived before her Majesty, the Groom-in-Waiting, General Sir Michael Biddulph, said "Kneel, Sir," at the same time handing the sword to the Queen. Every time the weapon is handed back to the Groom-in-Waiting and the same procedure repeated.

It will be comforting to people in India to learn that the cost of the magnificent entertainment given by the Shahzada at Dorchester House last night is not to be borne by India. The party was held at the express wish of the Ameer, who desired to make some return for the hospitality offered to his representative, and his Highness paid for the fete out of his own pocket. Although a heavy downpour of rain interfered somewhat with the arrangements, and prevented supper being served in the tents erected out-of-doors, the affair was highly successful, and is considered to have been, notwithstanding the absence of so many persons from town on electioneering bent, by far the most brilliant social gathering of the now waning season. Some people thought the sight when most of the guests had assembled finer even than a Foreign Office reception, which is the most showy thing of the kind to be seen on the British Metropolis. I do not know why the carriage traffic was so badly directed, but the complaints on this score are very general, and I hear of one very high official of the India Office, who, owing to the block in Park Lane, could not get into the gates of Dorchester House and returned home without paying his respects to the Shahzada. The new Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, was not present, but his department was well represented. Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, C.I.E., M.P., was one of the guests, and received many congratulations upon his Parliamentary victory. I understand that the accounts relating to the expenditure in connection with the Shahzada's visit are now being made up, and that the amount will be no trifle, though it is not likely to approach the absurd sum mentioned by Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* a few weeks ago. Although there will be no Mr. Nowroji to badger the new Secretary of the Treasury, it is to be hoped that Mr. Bhownaggree or some other member interested in seeing justice done to India will remind Mr. Hanbury of the views he entertained in Opposition regarding the unfairness of making India pay for England's reception of the Shahzada.

The contract that the P. and O. Company have entered into with the Italian Government is for a regular tri-weekly service between Venice and Egypt, connecting at Port Said with the mail steamers for India, China and Australia. The company's services to Egypt will in future consist of the regular lines from London, Brindisi, Naples and Marseilles, and commencing in October, by means of large passenger steamers from Venice direct to Port Said and India. The Egyptian passenger traffic will thus be provided with a weekly departure from London and Brindisi ; or fortnightly departure from Naples ; and service from Venice or Marseilles at intervals of about ten days. I shall be able later to give you information respecting the through steamers to Bombay. *Pace* Dr Barry and his friends, all Anglo-Indians have a sneaking regard for the P. and O., and I have no doubt that many persons who, in spite of all temptations to patronise rival lines, still stick to the old Company, will be pleased to learn that it has resumed its connection with dear old Venice, broken in 1892 after having lasted for such a long period. Everybody will join in the hope expressed by the Italian Secretary of State for the Posts and Telegraphs, that the renewal of the Company's relations with the Government of King Humbert may "enable Venice and the Adriatic to regain somewhat of their past prosperity and importance." I do not doubt that the re-appearance of the splendid vessels of the P. and O. in the Grand Canal will tend indirectly to still further increase the friendship of which we have just seen such a striking example in the Solent between England and Italy. The Convention agreed to is due to the combined efforts of the Sindaco of Venice, the Commercial Chamber of that place, and the British Vice-Consul.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, Captain W. B. Arratt, with the Overland Mails of July 19, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Baird, Mr
Branfoot, Surg Lt Col & Mrs
Clark, Mr F B
Coleman, Miss
Douglas, Mr J
Fox, Miss T M
Hanson, Mr F W
Henty, Mr F
Howell, Mr and Mrs
Hunt, Mr R B
Rice, Mr D
Roy, Mr J S
Winckloe, Mrs and child

From Brindisi.

Adler, Mr J J
Armfield, Mr and Mrs
Boileau, Mr H W
Bowen, Mr
Brayson, Mr H F
Cartwright, Mr H D
Chance, Capt
Crowe, Mr Justice
Dalzell, Major Hon A
Gardner, Mr
Gerard, Mr A S
Gresham, Mr and Mrs S
Hach, Mr
Hanford, Col J C
Lowry, Capt W H
Monro, Mr A V
Moss, Mr L
Muirhead, Mr and Mrs
Phillimore, Mr J E
Robertson, Mr J
Stent, Mr W K
Streatfield, Mr A C
Turner, Mr R B
Wilson, Mr Dove

From Malta.—Fawkes, Mrs and infant.

From Aden.

Aikin, Mr F W
Moillard, Miss

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, July 19.

The general election, so far as it has gone, has resulted in an almost unbroken series of splendid Unionist victories. From all parts of the country come reports of seats captured from the Liberal, and Unionist majorities enormously increased ; but the most remarkable feature of the contest has been the wholesale defeat of ex-ministers. No fewer than five of them have been bowled over—Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and Sir John Hibbert. London has gone solid for the Union ; two more Glasgow Liberal have been ousted, and Edinburgh has added a second Unionist to her representation. The only Liberal gain in Scotland has been in Perth, where, however, the Liberal were expected to win. The total number of members now elected amounts to 409, of whom 296 are Unionists and 113 are Liberal. The Unionist majority, therefore, at present stands at 183.

At Bisley the Elcho Shield competition resulted in a victory for the English Eight, who were 24 points ahead of Scotland. The Kolapore Cup, competed for by teams representing Great Britain and the Colonies and Dependencies, was won by the team representing the mother country. On Tuesday the 600 yards range, completing the first stage of the Queen's Prize competition, was shot over. Lance-Corporal Comber, 4th East Surrey, won the bronze medal with the aggregate of 100. Sergeant Soutar, 1st Aberdeen, wins the *Daily Graphic* Cup on tie shots ; and Martin's Cup goes to Private Paterson, of the same regiment. The Queen's Edinburgh have won the Ranelagh Cup, battalion sweepstake and £9. The Silver Medallist is Sergeant W. Hogg, Border Rifles.

A sad tragedy has been enacted in the Maryhill district of Glasgow. A Married woman named Milroy, who, since the birth of her youngest child six weeks ago, had been suffering from hallucinations and mental depression, murdered both her children while her husband was absent at work, and then inflicted a wound upon herself which resulted in her death.

A report on the growing crops in Great Britain, shows that the condition of every crop, except hops, compares very unfavourably with that of July last year. There is a further diminution of the wheat area, and the condition of that crop is fully 20 per cent. worse than that of the corresponding date of 1894. The condition of most of the crops approximates to that of July 1893.

The late Duke of Hamilton's racing stud was sold on Monday at Newmarket. The prices realised were very poor considering the quality of the animals.

The master of a Shields trawler has been, at the Sheriff Court of Nairn, fined £50 for trawling off Nairn, in the Moray Firth, which is closed to trawlers.

Sofia was the scene on Monday night of an atrocious crime—the assassination by four armed men of the ex-Premier of Bulgaria, M. Stambuloff. The distinguished statesman was returning to his house from the Union Club when his carriage was stopped "in a busy thoroughfare," and M. Stambuloff was shot at. He descended from the carriage, whereupon he was set upon with daggers and knives, and was so seriously wounded that both hands have had to be amputated, and he died on Thursday morning. The crime has occassioned intense excitement and indignation throughout the Principality. One of the later telegrams states that the gendarmes posted in the street ran away, and that public opinion in Sofia "suspects their complicity in the attack," especially as the ex-Premier has always been closely watched since the bringing of charges against him by the present Government. M. Stambuloff's footman has been arrested.

A cyclone of great severity passed over New Jersey and Long Island on Sunday morning. About one hundred buildings were wrecked, and four persons are reported to have been killed and forty injured.

Fire engineers have been scalded to death at New London, Connecticut, by the bursting of a hot-water-pipe on board a torpedo boat.

Serious bread riots are reported from Zamora in Spain.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Marquis of Exeter ; Lt.-Gen. E. M. Hamilton, C.B. ; Lt.-Col. A. Ewing ; Lt.-Col. M'Corquodale ; Major-Gen. M. C. Lamoral ; Count O'Donnell ; Very Rev. F. Owen, M.A. ; Mr. J. T. Carrodus ; Dowager Countess of Mar and Kellie.

THE SALE OF THE S.S. AJMERE.

The s.s. Ajmere, belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum, which stranded against a rock off Bassein on June 14 last and was partially wrecked, was put up for sale by auction at Messrs. Menesse and Co. on Saturday afternoon, at their rooms in Hummum Street. The vessel is still lying at the place where it stranded. The conditions of sale having been read, the first bid was made by Abdullaly Karimally for Rs. 10,000, which immediately rose to Rs. 30,000 and then the offers gradually got up to Rs. 41,000, and at this stage it was supposed that there would be no further bids, but after some time the bids increased and the vessel was ultimately knocked down for Rs. 48,000 to Mr. Issaji Tajbhoy. Amongst those present at the sale were Mr. H. W. Uloth, Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co., Captain Macaulay, Captain Clarke, Mr. Haji Cassum, the owner, Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy, Mr. C. J. Kidd, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee, Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee Neemuchwalla, Mr. Mahomed Malloo. The purchaser thinks it inadvisable to make an attempt to take the vessel off the rock, and is inclined to break her up as soon as practicable.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major G. H. Leathem has been removed to the 2nd Battalion at Malta as Second-in-Command.

Lieutenant C. S. Coo, Inspector of Army Schools, proceeds to England next February on transfer to Home establishment.

Lieutenant A. H. Goldie, R. A. has been granted by the Horse Guards six months extension of leave on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. F. Roupell, East Surrey Regiment, at present on leave in England, has been posted to the 1st Battalion, and comes out at once to command the Battalion.

Surgeon-Captain H. B. Luard, at present officiating Agency Surgeon at Gilgit, has been appointed to the permanent medical charge of the 45th Sikhs, and Surgeon-Captain G. H. Frost to the permanent medical charge of the 22nd P. I.

As we have frequently urged, writes the *Pioneer*, there is room for improvement of the Indian Army List, now that the scheme of reform in connection with the Commands has been carried out. Some changes have already been made, but the book should be subjected to close revision and its pages should be renumbered. We notice that the composition of each native regiment is now given, except in the case of troops under the Government of India. The information thus given is extremely useful, as one can see at a glance what castes and classes are serving in this or that regiment of cavalry and infantry. We lately pointed out the desirability of simplifying regimental titles and the Military authorities might well order this to be done. If a page were given also to officers employed with Imperial Service troops, it would facilitate reference in their case. At present one has to refer to their regiments to find how and where they were employed.

The death is announced at Berne of Herr Carl Schenk, who was six times President of the Swiss Confederation and at the time of his death was Director of the Department of Home Affairs.

CRICKET.

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE VS. COLABA GARRISON.

The game was resumed on Saturday afternoon, Browne and Bowen, the two not-outs overnight, opposing the attack of Wade-Brown and Simpson. Browne opened with a double and Bowen put Simpson for a single to the square, the very first ball he received from him. The second ball from the Major was driven straight into the bowler's hand, and Bowen returned to the pavilion with 11 to his credit, played off a very straight bat (34-2-11). Brooker, who filled the vacancy, sent Simpson to the boundary for 4. In the second over of the Surgeon, the visitors had an easy task to perform, each player driving him for a treble. Bowen was very smart at stealing runs, and what appeared difficult to run a single was made to do duty for two. The fielding of the home team was very weak, and scoring ran fast in the commencement, the telegraph board indicating 50 within a few minutes of the resumption of play. Private Brown, who relieved the Doctor of the leather, was hit his last two balls of the first over for two and three respectively by Bowen, who was steadily piling up his score. The Private had become more steady, but the batsmen having collared the bowling, runs were telegraphed very quickly, and in an hour the board indicated (80-2-11). Dwyer here relieved Simpson, but the players had so well settled down they could play any ball, however cleverly sent in. The ninth decade was soon signalled, and Major Simpson again took charge of the leather at the north-end, relieving the Private. A few overs more, and the century was telegraphed amid cheering by the soldiers, a large number of whom had turned out to witness the match. Major Block was called to assist, and relieved Major Simpson, who was a bit disappointed owing to a few chances being bungled off his bowling. After all, Dwyer succeeded in clean-bowling Brooker, who retired after a merry innings of 36 (118-3-36). O'Brien, who filled the vacancy, skied Dwyer on the square, but there was nobody to take him so far off. The total was pulled up to 150, when Bowen was held behind the stumps very clearly by Moir, and thereby missed his century. He had a brilliant career, and had 87 deservedly secured off a stylish bat. Woodward joined O'Brien, and some free hitting was displayed. At 178 the visitors closed their innings ; O'Brien and Woodward, the two not-outs, having 26 and 13, respectively, to their credit.

The home team tried their chance at the wickets at a quarter-past four o'clock, with 206 behind their rivals. Captain Addison and Private Brown opened the venture, the latter being caught the very first ball from Bowen (1-1-0). Major Block joined the Captain, and 10 was soon signalled. Major Block gave an easy chance, but was let off. Addison began a dashing game, and 20 was soon signalled. Six runs more, and the Major returned a feeble one to Greig, who very smartly held him (26-2-4). The score progressed well, and the third wicket fell at 47 runs. Major Simpson and Captain Addison had a stand for a few minutes, after which the latter was clean-bowled by Bowen. Dwyer took his place, but returned without troubling the scores. (60-5-0). Immediately afterwards Brown dislodged Bradford's bails, and Leggett joined Captain Addison, who had by this time 38 put up to his credit. Leggett returned with an 0, and Chamier, who filled the vacancy, commenced slogging with all his might ; he skied Bowen, but O'Brien, who got him, could not hold it fast. Woodward, who got his hand hurt while trying to catch Major Simpson, missed Chamier also, who seemed particularly lucky, and whose smites were very powerful. A change in bowling was effected, and Bowen disposed of Chamier (94-8-14). Moir returned with a treble (97-9-3) ; and Dr. Wade-Brown, the last man, partnered Addison, who played a very splendid game ; he wanted one to complete his 50, and the total score was just one short of a century, when he was given l-b-w. The visitors thus won the match by 107 runs. Following are the scores and analysis :—

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Greig, c Wade Browne, b Brown	16	c Moir, b Brown	2
Browne, b Simpson	11	c and b Simpson	11
Bowen, c Iremonger, b Simpson	15	c Moir, b Iremonger	87
Brooker, c Browne, b Simpson	0	b Dwyer	36
O'Brien, c Moir, b Simpson	5	not out	26
Woodward, b Simpson	7	not out	13
Knight, b Dwyer	0	did not bat.	
Keenan, c Dwyer, b Simpson	1		
Macaulay, c Moir, b Dwyer	0		
Winders, not out	8		
Hardisty, c Browne, b Simpson	2		
Extras	5	Extras	3
Total	73	Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Browne	75	21	4	1	65	21	6	1
Iremonger	30	16	1	0	55	38	2	1
Wade-Brown	15	10	1	0	35	19	2	0
Simpson	58	9	8	7	65	30	3	1
Dwyer	35	9	3	2	60	36	3	1
Block	...	...	...	...	15	15	0	0
Leggett	...	...	...	...	10	16	0	0

COLABA GARRISON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Qrmr Leggett, b Greig	0	c Keenan, b Bowen	0
Lt Bradford, c Browne, b Bowen	6	b Brown	3
Lt Iremonger, c and b Greig	0	c Brown, b Bowen	15
Major Block, b Bowen	0	c and b Greig	4
Capt Addison, c Browne, b Greig	15	l-b-w b Bowen	49
Capt Chamier, b Greig	0	b Bowen	14
Major Simpson, c Browne, b Bowen	17	b Bowen	6
Lt Dwyer, b Bowen	1	c Greig, b Bowen	0
Sergt Moir, b Greig	0	c Bowen, b Greig	3
Capt Wade-Brown, b Greig	2	not out	2
Pt Brown, not out	2	c and b Bowen	0
Extras	7	Extras	3
Total	45	Total	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bowen	56	20	5	...	101	41	5	7
Greig	55	18	4	6	45	33	0	2
Browne	...	...	...	...	55	22	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. MARINE BATTALION.

A most exciting finish made this fixture a very interesting one, and the large crowd of people assembled saw the best bowler in Bombay Gymkhana XI. put out a stone-waller just on the stroke of time, thus enabling his side to win the match, which would otherwise have been a drawn game. The credit may be divided between Stephens and Cheetham ; the former deserves it for a piece of good generalship and the latter for an ingenious device worthy of a first-class bowler. It is not an easy task to undertake to dismiss a bat whom Hair and Anderson could not settle with, specially when the bowler is conscious of the fact that in a couple of minutes the virtual victory would end in a draw. The Bombay Gymkhana won the match by 85 runs just as it was time to draw stumps.

The game was started at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and Stephens and Pinney were the first pair in, while the soldiers entrusted the attack to Sherkhan and Khanmeter. Pinney was soon out of the field, when Nugent joined the Gymkhana captain. They both both made a splendid stand, and though they played for forty minutes the record did not show a very large number on the board. Stephens played a very good game. His innings of 47 runs, obtained after a stay of nearly an hour and forty minutes, was without a blemish. Brooks, while in partnership with Stephens, made a handsome contribution of 29 runs, scored off an easy and stylish bat, not giving even a single chance. Macbeth, who had, as usual, some powerful strokes, made and contributed 14 to the general total. The rest did nothing worthy of notice except McCausland, who played a free game in a pretty style, displaying very good form. The Gymkhana innings closed for 135 runs. Sherkhan gave 47 runs, and was the most expensive of the bowlers, but it must be taken into consideration that he bowled nearly the whole innings, and at the time when the best bats were in. Sonnak was very successful, taking five wickets for 21 runs.

The Marine Battalion opened well, but ended disastrously. Wilkins and Sherkhan commenced the venture, facing the attack of Hair and Anderson. Sherkhan came out when 15 was signalled, and Carnagie, who took his place, returned with only a couple to his credit. Wilkins was run out in consequence of a wrong call, but it was his own fault, as he gave the call injudiciously. Nothing unusual happened until the last man, Soonak, was in. On him depended the honour of his team ; he could save them from a defeat. Kalnak was nicely keeping down Anderson, who was dead on the wicket, and Soonak blocked, blocked and blocked every ball he received from Hair. The audience repeatedly cheered, as he blocked every ball, which was good enough to dislodge the bails, if any liberty was attempted. The Captain at last tried Cheetham, and he gave a "spinning lob" to Soonak, who skied him, and was very cleverly held on the wicket. The visitors' innings thus ended in a total of 50 runs, leaving the home team victorious by 85 runs. The scores and analysis are :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr B J B Stephens, b Sherkhan	47
Capt Pisney, b Khanmeter	0
Lieut R N Nugent, c Goonak, b Sherkhan	9
Mr H C Cheetham, c Lt Carnagie, b Sherkhan	12
Mr J C Brooks, b Soonak	29
Mr J B Macbeth, c Shaik Kassum, b Soonak	14
Lieut Haydon, b Soonak	1
Lieut R N Barton, b Soonak	0
Mr E McCausland, c Sherkhan, b Soonak	7
Capt Anderson, b Khanmeter	9
Mr R K Hair, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Sherkhan	105	4	47	3
Khanmeter	40	2	20	2
Carnagie	60	1	22	0
Wilkins	20	0	14	0
Soonak	41	3	21	5

MARINE BATTALION.

Dr Wilkins, run out	13
Pte Sherkhan, b Hair	1
Lt Carnagie, c Brooks, b Anderson	2
Pte Gonnack, b Hair	3
Pte Khanmeter, St Stephens, b Hair	7
Pte ShaikKasum, b Hair	0
Pte Goonak, c and b Cheetham	4
Pte Panduak, c Cheetham, b Hair	9
Gondnak, c Brooks, b Hair	4
Drum Kalnak, not out	3
Pte Soonak, c Stephens, b Cheetham	0
Extras	4
Total	50

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Anderson	60	7	12	1
Hair	105	15	16	6
Cheetham	46	1	18	2

Y. M. C. A. VS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

An interesting and exciting match was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and terminated in a victory for the latter team by 72 runs. The Y. M. C. A. having won the toss, elected to bat, deputing James and Browne to face the attack. The results of the defence might have been more favourable, but at the early part of the game James was caught out. Browne maintained his wicket for a while, but was stumped by Mistri after scoring 10. The other players, except Harrington, who carried his bat for a capital 12, fell easy victims to Writer and Davar's destructive bowling. Ralli's team opened their venture at about half-past three, and fared rather badly at the outset, losing two of their best bats for 3 runs. But they retrieved this misfortune through the timely aid of Walsh and Davar, both of whom batted spiritedly ; the former contributing a capital 16, and the latter a well-played 15. Gagrat was in splendid form, and displayed some excellent strokes, but was caught out after scoring a brilliant 76. Davar was about the most successful bowler, taking five wickets for 25 runs. The following are the scores :—

THE Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

E James, c Gagrat, b Davar	7
O Browne, st Mistri, b Davar	10
W B George, b Writer	1
J Allan, b Davar	0
R E Harrington, b Davar	1
H W Collins, b Writer	2
S Lynn, b Gagrat	9
H E Harrington, not out	12
C Alridge, b Writer	0
H C Wallich, st Mistri, b Davar	4
H J Herbert, run out	0
Extras	4
Total	50

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Gagrat, c Wallich, b Lynn	76
B Machliwala, b James	1
Mathridoss, b James	0
Mistri, b Allan	3
Walsh, b Herbert	16
Davar, c Lynn, b Collins	15
Writer, b Allan	1
Rodgers, b Collins	0
Machliwalla, c Alridge, b Allan	0
Arjani, b Herbert	4
Nicholson, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	123
Short	1
Total	122

There will be a game at cricket between the Baronet C. Club and the Mhow and Indore Gymkhana, on the Esplanade, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th instant. The Parsee team consists of :—Messrs. B. D. Gagrat (captain), D. N. Writer, D. C. Daruvala, D. M. Raja, E. Gazdur, N. K. Baroocha, F. Colabawalla, B. R. Mistry, R. M. Reporter, J. J. Dubash, R. D. Ayrton, N. S. Mehta, and N. P. Punthuki (umpire).

PARSEE COLTS' MATCH.

As arranged at the meeting of secretaries of all the principal clubs, held at the beginning of this season, and in order to give the selection committee an apportunity of gauging the present form of the more prominent players, a match under the title of the "Eleven" *vs.* the next "Sixteen" will be played on August 10th and 11th, on the Esplanade. The game will commence on Saturday afternoon next at 2 p.m., and will be continued on the following day, Sunday. The following have been selected to play for the Eleven :—Messrs. D. C. Daruwala, D. F. Dubash, B. D. Gagrat (captain), D. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, B. C. Machliwala, D. C. Mody, R. E. Mody, K. M. Mistry, D. M. Raja, and D. N. Writer. In order to give the "Sixteen" every opportunity of doing themselves justice, Mr. S. B. Spencer has been selected to captain them. But all the players in this team have not yet been finally chosen. Their selection will depend upon the replies received to the invitations sent to the other players to take part in this match.

MR. BRAIZE AND THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Frank's" letter in your issue of yesterday must indeed create some surprise in Bandora public, and particularly in the East Indian Community, of which "Frank" is, I believe, an honourable member. The public of Bandora may really be congratulated in having become so keenly anxious to see their Municipal proceedings published in the *Bombay East Indian* and to *welcome with acclamation* the election of Mr. Braize for that purpose. "Frank" however is, I believe, aware that Dr. De Monte, a gentleman of some local influence, is also a candidate in the field keenly contesting for the vacant seat. I trust, therefore, that the inquisitive and appreciative East Indian voters at least will not at the ensuing election give up their champion of the "Press" in favour of Dr. De Monte, or that the champion himself does not forsake them to the tender care and mercies of the Doctor.—Yours, &c.,

A VOTER.

Bandora, August 3.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As regards the candidature of Mr. Pereira Jos. Braize for a seat in the Bandora Municipality, Mr. Braize in his appeal to the electors, as well as "Frank," both insinuate that the proceedings of the Bandora Municipality are conducted in the dark, and that it is desirable that these should be made public. In justice to the members of the Municipality, I hope you will permit me to say that the statements of both the writers are far from correct. The meetings of the Municipality are, and have always been, open to the public, and representatives of the Bombay Indian daily papers are invariably present at and give detailed reports of what transpires at the general meetings. Mr. Pereira was enthusiastic enough once—and only *once* some years ago—to be present at one of the meetings, and gave a report of the proceedings in the columns of the *Bombay East Indian.* The account in my opinion was far from being either correct or complete, and he gave up the attempt, and never since put in his appearance at the Municipal meetings, though a full account of the proceedings has always continued to appear in the *Bombay East Indian* from time to time through the labours of one *not connected with the East Indian Community.* The credit, if any, of reporting the proceedings in the Bombay Indian daily papers and in the *Bombay East Indian,* therefore, so far, does not belong to Mr. Pereira, and it is, to say the least, rather cruel on his part, after his failure to accuse the Municipal Commissioners of working *in camera,* which he must know is not the truth. If the sole qualification of a candidate to represent the rate-payers of Bandora is his ability to report proceedings of meetings, I wish Mr. Pereira every success, though he has so far shown no signs of his ability in that direction in the service of the people of Bandora. I only hope that he will not eventually disappoint the high expectations which "Frank" has raised in the electors by withdrawing from the contest at the eleventh hour in favour of another candidate, as it is widely rumoured at present he intends to do.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Aug. 3. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Pneumatic cycle tyres should not be blown up too tightly. An inquiry was held at Tottingham Hospital lately, respecting the death of Elliott Yorke, a school-master, who was killed by falling from his bicycle. Deceased, who was a very indifferent rider, was trying a new machine. The tyres had been blown out too tight, which caused the machine to jump a good deal. The deceased pitched forward, falling of the machine, and lay in the road unconscious. He died from fractured skull.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE CHARGES.

Mr. G. W. Vidal, the acting Chief Secretary to Government, has addressed a letter to the President or the Bombay Municipality in which he says :—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1805 of the 10th May last, submitting a representation, on behalf of the Corporation, with regard to certain items which have been included in the account of "Annual Expenses of the Bombay City Police" to be shared by Government and the Municipality in accordance with the provisions of section 62 (a) of Bombay Act III, of 1888.

2. In paragraph 2 of your letter, eight items, to which the Corportion take exception, are specified viz. :—(1) Harbour Police ; (2) Port Trust Police ; (3) Government Dockyard Police ; (4) Guards for Public Building ; (5) Way charges of escort to convey specie up-country ; (6) Pilgrims Department ; (7) Maintenance of prison-vans, and 8 Burning horse carcasses.

3. As regards item (6), I am to refer you to my letter No. 2872 of the 30th April last, in which it was pointed out that charges on account of the Pilgrim Department are not included in the account of expense divisible between the Municipality and Government, and to remind you that the Municipal Commissioner was previously informed in Mr. Under-Secretary Hayward's letter No. 1650 of the 9th March last, that charges on this account as well as charges for Cattle Pounds, had been excluded, as they are items which do not properly enter into the account of "Annual Expenses of the police of the City" within the meaning of the Act.

4. As regards the following items, viz :—(3) Government Dockyard Police, (4) Guards for Public Buildings, (5) Way charges in connection with escorts for Government treasure, (7) Prison-vans, and (8) Burning horse carcasses, I am to say that his Excellency the Governor in Council is willing to strike out items (7) and (8) without further discussion, though whether the duties for which they are payment are not properly functions of the police is a matter open to argument. His Excellency in Council is also willing to exclude item No. 5. As regards items (3) and (4), the principle advocated by the Municipality in paragraph (9) of their representation is the well-known one of a division of the police into (a) those required for the maintenance of law and order, and (b) those required for watch and ward. I am to intimate that his Excellency in Council is willing to accept the position that this principle should govern the preparation of the account of the "Annual Expenses of the Police of the City." I am at the same time to explain that the decision conveyed in paragraph (8) of the letter from the Government of India, No. 653 of the 24th October, 1891, copy of which was forwarded to you with Mr. Lee-Warner's letter No. 6333 of the 30th November, 1891, may be interpreted as precluding this Government from paying more than one-fourth of the total expenses of the City Police, including most of the items now objected to, and that the Governor in Council is consequently unable to give final effect to the views above expressed without first obtaining the consent of the Government of India. It must, therefore, clearly be understood by the Corporation that the course which this Government now propose to adopt is conditional on the sanction to it of the Government of India, and that should the Supreme Government decline to accept the views and recommendations of the Bombay Government, his Excellency the Governor in Council will reluctantly be compelled to refuse to alter the system now in force. A reference to that Government will, however, be made with the least possible delay.

5. The principle indicated, if adopted, will require the exclusion of items (3) and (4) of those objected to by the Municipality, and it will also require the elimination of both the debit and credit entries on account of police supplied to public bodies and private persons for purposes of watch and ward.

6. As regards items (1) and (11), I am to say that his Excellency the Governor in Council is not at present prepared to express a final opinion or give a positive decision, and their exclusion or inclusion must await further consideration. I am, however, to point out that the payment made by the Trustees of the Port, which is credited in the divisible account, is alleged by them to be strictly based on the above principle and to have been calculated so as to meet all charges of police for watch and ward employed within their limits.

7. In these circumstances and pending a final decision on the points reserved, I am to say that a revised statement of the amount due to Government in accordance with the views above expressed will be presented to the Corporation, and I am to request that the amount so shown may be paid without delay into the Government Treasury. I am to observe that considerable inconvenience has already been caused owing to the nonpayment of the arrears due by the Municipality. The demand now to be presented cannot, I am to explain, prejudice the claims either of this Government or of the Corporation to any sums ultimately found to be due by the one to the other should the orders of the Government of India necessitate a change in that demand.

8. To recapitulate, therefore, a revised demand will be forwarded to the Municipal Coporation excluding items (3), (4), (5), (7) and (8) of those to which objection is taken.—I have, &c.,

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

The annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was held in the halls of the Association, 210, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday evening, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. After having read the report Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar announced certain donations, and said that the report just read was similar to its predecessors, but showed progress in one direction, and that was the opening of a Biological section. In the course of a long speech in which he gave a satisfactory account of the institution since it was founded, he referred to the fact that their honorary lecturers were falling off, and once more urged the necessity for endowed professorships. He hoped that he would be able to announce at the next annual meeting that the Ripon Professorship had become an accomplished fact. After making a pathetic appeal to his countrymen to contribute to the cause of science by helping this institution, he concluded by asking his Honour to pass some such resolution as this :—That candidates for Government service requiring a knowledge of science would have preference if they could show certificates of having passed through full courses of instruction at this institution. This, while being a very great encouragement to their students, would be a gain to Government by providing men for its service with a better knowledge of their work than would be otherwise attainable. Finally, he pointed to the prominent position insignificant Japan had taken in the world, owing to her advancement in science, and he was sure that if the hoarded wealth and hoarded intelligence of India were properly used, it would not be long before she took her place among the favoured nations of the world.

The report was then adopted and the accounts passed, and the following office-bearers were elected for the current year :—President, the Hon. Sir Charles Alfred Elliott ; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., and Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji ; Honorary Secretary, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D. ; Honorary Asst. Secretaries, Babu Khetter Mohun Bose and Dr. Amrita Lal Sircar ; Honorary Auditor, Babu Ishan Chandra Bose.

A strong and influential managing committee was also appointed.

His Honour the President in a long and sympathetic speech, said that the first time he presided at the annual meeting of this Association was in 1891, and he now addressed them in the last year of his Lieutenant-Governorship, and it was a satisfaction to hear of the progress which the Association had made during the twenty years of its existence. He fully agreed with what their secretary had said about the services of honorary lecturers not being available for many years, and he hoped that the appeal that Dr. Sircar had made would reach the ears of rich men interested in the welfare of the country and the progress of science. In regard to the request that the special assistance of Government be given to this institution, and that an arrangement might be made which would give a certain amount of preference to candidates for Government Service who produced certificates from this institution, his Honour said that Government looked upon science as a whole and not as connected solely witht this association. The chief object to which his Honour had desired to address his endeavours had been to create similar opportunities and similar means of obtaining advancement in science to those which were presented here. It would be impossible for the Government to put aside those who were trained in its own institutions and give preference to this institution. All that the Government could do was to give preference to those who had gone through a course of instruction in science regardless of the place where they studied and the institution to which they belonged. His Honor then pointed out how much Government had done, during his tenure of office, in this direction.

The Rev. Fr. Lafont, in proposing a vote of thanks, took the opportunity of explaining that he had ceased to lecture there because he had empty benches. Mr. Justice Bannerji seconded the vote of thanks which brought the meeting to a close.

Baron de Courcel, addressing the principal members of the French Colony on July 13, at the London Embassy, on the occasion of the French national fete, in response to an address, in which hopes were expressed for the development of good relations between France and Great Britain, said he heartily shared in these aspirations. But the work of delimitation in distant regions in which both Powers were interested was sometimes very difficult. To time, to the wisdom of Government, and to the persevering efforts of pioneers must be left the task of putting matters right

THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING CONTRACT.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Corporation held on July 15, the following resolution was passed on the motion of Dr. Bahadurji. "That the Acting Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation (*a*) whether the discount allowed by the present printing contractors in consideration of receiving the contract for a term of five years is conditional in each case upon the maximum quantities named in the printed schedule being ordered ; (*b*) and, if so, to state the reasons why knowledge of this stipulation was withheld from the Standing Committee and the Corporation in Mr. Acworth's report, presented on February 20 and 21, 1895 ; (*c*) also to state whether the estimated figures of the contract then laid before the standing Committee and the Corporation were not based on the calculation that the full discount would be allowed on every item ; and (*d*) to state the number of jobs in respect to which the contractors have disallowed discount from the commencement of the contract to June 20. 1895." In accordance with this resolution the following report has been sent in by Mr. Snow, the Acting Commissioner :—

In reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 3805 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to state that the discount to be allowed under the present printing contract is conditional in each case upon the maximum quantities named in the schedule being ordered at any one time. 2.—There were two tenders received—one from the "Times of India" and the other from the "Bombay Gazette"—and the rates of both were based on different items of discounts for different periods. While tabulating the rates and discounts promised by the respective tenders, all the circumstances were taken into account. 3.—All the details of each tender were carefully worked out by the Chief Accountant as shown by the office records, but probably the late Commissioner considered it unnecessary to include all of them in his forwarding letter, nor, as long as the relevant and pertinent facts for or against the acceptance of the tender of contract were laid before the Standing Committee, would it have served any useful or practical purpose to have included a mass of immaterial details. 4.—As regards query (b), I beg to state that knowledge of this stipulation was not withheld from the Standing Committee or the Corporation. The Municipal Secretary informs me that all the papers connected with the tenders from the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette" were handed in at the meeting of the Standing Committee at which the tender was accepted, subject to the sanction of the Corporation. Mr. Barrow further informs me that he has a distinct recollection of the letter of the 30th January 1895 from the Proprietor of the "Times of India" being read at the meeting of the Standing Committee either by himself or the Municipal Commissioner. 5.—A further doubt was raised by Dr. Babadurjee at the last Corporation meeting as to the terms of the discount being mentioned in the contract. Reference to that document will, however, show that it contains the words "for the term of five years at rates eighteen and three quarters per cent. below the rates included in the schedule attached hereto and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained" according to the proposals of the letter dated 30th January 1895. 6.—The estimated figures of the contract were laid before the Standing Committee and, coupled with the information contained in the contract and letter referred to, placed all material facts before that body to enable them to come to a decision. 7.—The Standing Committee recommended the acceptance of the contract with the "Times of India" to the Corporation, and it is obvious that they must have been aware of the contents of the letter of the 30th January 1895, and the contract, or they would not have any basis for forming their decision, nor could the late Commissioner's proposals possibly have been formulated to the Standing Committee without reference to the said letter. 8.—The number of jobs on which the contractors have disallowed discount are contained in the following schedule, and it must be remembered that occasionally it would cause an ultimate loss to indent for a full year's supply of particular stationery or articles which would become obsolete and could not be used up.

No. of Jobs.	Department.	Amount.		
20	Municipal Secretary	218	3	11
3	Executive Engineer	30	6	0
8	Drainage Engineer	87	11	2
1	Water Engineer	58	0	0
1	Health Officer	8	15	0
3	Assessor and Collector	31	1	0
10	Chief Accountant	290	5	0
10	Superintendent of Licenses	150	13	8
3	Secretary, Joint Schools Committee	16	8	0
3	Chief Officer, Fire Brigade	16	1	9
62		908	1	6
	Discount on Rs. 908-1-6 at 18¾ per cent	170	4	0

The amount disallowed is small—only Rs. 170-4—but to prevent any misunderstanding in the future I have issued orders to all the heads of departments to indent for the full yearly amount as per schedule whenever it is practicable to do so. 9.—The present matter is one that was concluded before I took over charge, and it would appear through some oversight the departments were only informed verbally, although most of them have taken advantage of the discount allowances by making full indents.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner.

THE NATIONAL BANK DEFALCATION CASE AGAIN.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO TAMPER WITH A WITNESS.

It will be remembered that Marimuttu Chelliah has been committed to take his trial before the District Court of Colombo on the 5th proximo, on a charge of criminal misappropriation of several sums of money, and accordingly no little surprise was manifested at the police court to-day when the magistrate proceeded to record further evidence in the case, the accused being present. The evidence adduced to-day was directed to prove that Mr. Ramalingam, the Shroff of the Bank of Madras, had attempted to induce a material witness for the prosecution not to see the Manager with regard to the deposit which had not been credited to his account, and also offered him Rs. 5,000 in case he would not give evidence against the accused, a nephew of Mr. Ramalingam. The following evidence was recorded by the police magistrate :—

Henry Arthur Pieris said he was a cocoanut merchant. He paid Rs. 1,900 to his credit at the National Bank on 25th June. The amount was handed to one of the accused's assistants. Witness drew three cheques against that deposit, but they were dishonoured. He complained to the manager, who asked him to see Chelliah about the matter, but could not find him. He then went to Mr. Ramalingam of the Bank of Madras. Mr. Ramalingam told the witness he could have the money from the crop of cocoanuts from the property in Chilaw district, belonging to the late Mr. Tambyah. Two crops of that estate had been mortgaged with the witness's firm for Rs. 5,000. The firm had received one crop of about 82,000 nuts, worth about Rs. 3,000, and they were to get the balance from the second crop. Mr. Ramalingam proposed that after the balance of the mortgage amount was settled, the remainder of the proceeds of the second crop should be taken in payment of this amount of Rs. 1,900. Witness went to the Manager of the National Bank, after this conversation with Mr. Ramalingam and was credited with the amount of his deposit.

Lucas Fernando, the next witness, deposed that, on the 27th of June, he discovered that his deposit of Rs. 3,000 had not been credited to his account. He informed the manager of the affair, who asked him to call over the next day. Next morning at about 2 o'clock a broker and three chetties came to his house at Morotuwa. They asked witness not to see the manager again as he had been asked to do. They said they had been sent by Mr. Ramalingam to pay witness the Rs.3,000, and asked him not to come forward as a witness against the accused. They asked him to accompany them to see Mr. Ramalingam, and he complied with their request. The broker came to the Pettah, but witness got down from the train at Kollupitiya, and went to see Mr. Dornhorst with the three Chetties. Witness then went to see Mr. Ramalingam who asked him not to go and see the manager of the National Bank. Witness refused to comply with the request, and saw the manager later in the day at Messrs. De Saram's office, when he promised witness to give his money. Two days afterwards, when witness was at the National Bank, Mr. Ramalingam sent for him and asked him whether he had been to see the manager, and on his answering in the affirmative, Mr. Ramalingam asked him not to give evidence against the accused, and that he would give the witness Rs. 5,000. The witness declined to agree to any such proposal. This took place before he gave evidence in the Police Court. He was not aware of the name of the broker.

The broker was subsequently produced in court and was identified by the witness. The broker's name was Murugasu Savaranamutu. One of the chetties was also brought up and identified by the witness. The chetty gave his name as A. N. P. R. Arunasumpulle.

The Police Magistrate then directed Mr. Inspector Kotalawalla to take the above depositions to the Solicitor-General and ask for instructions as to what proceedings should be taken against Ramalingam.

The Solicitor-General having been engaged in the Supreme Court, no instructions were received by the Police Magistrate till after 3-30 this afternoon.—"Times of Ceylon" (July 29).

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. H. Luson, officiating Deputy Secretary in the Home Department, proceeds home on fifteen months furlough, Mr. L. M. Thornton having returned from leave and assumed his appointment.

Mr. E. V. Levinge, who has been officiating as Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, reverts to Bengal as Under-Secretary in the Political, Judicial and Appointments Department, Mr. Sly succeeding him at the headquarters of the Government of India. Both the above changes have effect from 1st instant.

A robbery of Rs. 16,000 worth of jewellery is reported from the house of a native gentleman residing in the civil station Lahore. The boxes which contained the jewels were discovered on a maidan, lying broken open. One of the thieves has been caught, and has been found to be an old gaolbird, and most notorious offender.

Mr. Alan Cadell, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor in the N.-W. Provinces, leaves Naini Tal to-morrow for Meerut *via* Bareilly and Saharunpore to lay the foundation-stone of the new water-works. His Honour arrives at Meerut on Monday morning, and stays there until the following night, when he sleeps in the train preparatory to leaving for Aligarh on Wednesday morning. Arriving at Aligarh at noon on Wednesday he stays until Thursday night, when he leaves *via* the Oudh and Rohil-khand for Bareilly and Naini Tal, which is reached on Friday afternoon.

Report from the Sikkim Boundary Commission show that our officers and men are having a wretched time in camp owing to heavy rain. It would really seem best to withdraw the party altogether without waiting longer for the re-appearance of the Chinese representative.

Mr. M. A. Lawson, the superintendent of the Government Gardens and Cinchona Plantation on the Nilgiris, is permitted to retire from the service on the 31st instant. As, however, there will be some difficulty in filling his place, it is unlikely, the Ooty paper says, that he will be relieved on that date. Mr. Lawson, who was formerly Professor of Botany at Oxford, and in charge of the exquisite garden which stretches along the bank of the Cherwell, which Macaulay described in a beautiful passage, came out to India in 1883 at the instance of Sir M. E. Grant Duff. Since then he has done wonders for the gardens at Ooty, and established and worked, unaided by any expert assistants, the Quinine Factory which now does such good work for Government.

The Question of expenditure having been further considered by the Department of Finance and Commerce, the orders previously issued that, save for exceptional reasons, expenditure for which no provision has been made in the estimates of the current year should not be proposed, and cannot be sanctioned, and that, in the absence of any such reasons, the Government of India assume that the proposed expenditure is intended to take effect from the begining of the following financial year and not earlier, have been modified, the Governor-General in Council having now ordered that in submitting any fresh proposals for expenditure, it should in future be distinctly stated whether provision for the proposed charge has or has not been made in the Budget Estimate of the year.

The *Pioneer* writes : As soon as the mail steamer Thames arrived in Bombay last Sunday, paragraphs appeared in the local papers explaining that the vessel had been delayed by contrary winds. The real explanation has since been given by a correspondent the gist of whose letter was telegraphed from Bombay, but the case was even worse than he represents. The actual facts are these. The Paramatta arrived in Aden about 7 P. M. on Monday, 22nd, and in the ordinary course Indian mails and passengers would have been transhipped and the Thames would have left by 11 P.M., the same day. In the course of transhipment, however, a box of bars of silver was dropped into the water, and the P. and O. Agent at Aden insisted on the detention of the Thames until the missing box was fished up. The result was a delay not of eight hours, as the correspondent of our Bombay contemporary says, but of twelve, for the Thames did not leave for Bombay until about 11 A.M., on Tuesday morning. Why the mails and Indian passengers should be delayed half a day, waiting for a box which could easily have been sent on by the next steamer is a mystery upon which to prevent similar occurrence in the future, the P. and O. Agent at Aden might reasonable be asked to throw some light.

Arrangements have been made on the frontier of Upper Burma to obtain baggage mules for the Mountain Battery and Sappers and Miners in Burma from Central China. It is believed that a good class of animal is obtainable at a moderate price, and the question of extending the purchases will be considered hereafter, should the experiment now inaugurated prove successful.

We learn, that at the instance of the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, arrangements are being made by the Government of Madras to introduce the system of identifying parties by means of "finger prints" in the Registration and Pension Department. This system is reported to be working with success by the Registration Department of the Bengal Presidency.

Last cold weather, it was stated that the grain-dealers at Ferozepore, were making bargains in anticipation with the foreign firms to supply wheat when scarcely a blade was out. Such bargains were, therefore, called "little short of gambling." The result of these early bargains is that those who had agreed to sell wheat of this season at Re. 1-9 per maund find it very difficult to do so, the current rate now being over Rs. 2 per maund. Several of those who bargained beyond their means have either made themselves scarce or are to be sued by the foreign traders.

The sum of Rs. 3,200 has been collected towards the cost of the Simla band. The Committee state that about Rs. 1,000 more are required. Should this sum not be forthcoming there will be great difficulty about obtaining a band next season. The fault seems to be chiefly in the method adopted of canvassing for subscriptions, not in the unwillingness of the public to subscribe.

The annual report on the Martiniere Institutions at Lucknow shows that both the Boys' and Girls' Schools are maintaining the high standard of education always associated with these two institutions. The numbers in the schools during the past year were 353, the largest total yet reached, and a sure sign of increasing popularity amongst parents. The Boys' School passed 7 into the Engineer Department, Rurki, 7 into the Upper Subordinate Department, Rurki, and 11 boys passed the High or Final Government Standard for Europeans. In the Girls' School 78 girls were presented for the Middle and Primary Departments, and of these only 2 failed to pass.

We here from the Tochi Valley that, while a detachment of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry were out on reconnaissance, shots were fired by some tribesmen, and Lieutenant McIver Campbell, Adjutant of the regiment, was wounded. He was hit by a bullet below the knee. Details of the affair are wanting.

In regard to the statement that some illicitly coined rupees bearing the dates 1894 and 1895 had been discovered in the course of recent examinations of the coins in the Bombay treasuries, the real fact is that in an annual return from two or three treasuries in Bengal and the North-West Pavinces some rupees of 1894 and 1895 were entered as being among the treasure. The Financial Department, however, believes that the entries were incorrect and probably due to clerical errors. The counterfeiting of rupees bearing the date of years in which none have been coined in the Mints was *prima facie* unlikely.

On Friday morning, while the Mounted Infantry were out at exercise on the Pudupet Plain, Mr. Churchward, of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, met with a very serious accident, his horse rearing and falling on to the top of and rolling over him. He was at once taken to the General Hospital.

What would seem to be a case of abominable neglect, says the Allahabad paper, has just come to light in the Fatehpur district. It seems that the late Mr. Thornton, a Deputy Collector in the N.-W. Provinces, left a lunatic son, who at his death passed into the charge of his uncle, Mr. C. Andrews, by whom he has been maintained for some years back. Owing to certain reports the Magistrate of Fatehpur recently instituted some inquiries, and eventually the unfortunate lunatic was found abandoned in a native village near Fatehpur. He was, when found, stark naked and tied to a peg, and, according to his own account, had been without food for three days. Who is responsible for this cruel and disgraceful neglect remains to be seen, but in the meantime Mr. C. Andrews has been summoned to show cause why he should not maintain the lunatic properly under Section 5 of Act 36 of 1858, which enacts that if a relative or other person having charge of a lunatic is legally bound to maintain him, the Magistrate may make an order that he be properly cared for and treated.

At some houses here, writes our Naini Tal correspondent, the use of the word microbe is punished with a fine. We have heard so much, too much about them— first being driven to our filters, and now being driven from them. I must say that from personal experience I find that most of the interest in our food and drink, and espicially our drink, dies out, when the microbes are removed ! Look at boiled milk, look at boiled water, or go a step further and taste them. It seems to me that in leaving the age of microbes behind we are flying to worse evils that we know not of, *A propos* a little story. A white cat was once changed into a beautiful young lady and went to live in a boarding house ; at dinner she saw a rat cross the room, upon which she dashed out of her chair, seized and ate it. On being remonstrated with, she said "When I eat rats I know what I am eating ; when I eat *hash* I don't."

Mr. Ricketts, Inspector General of Forests, Mysore, on tour of inspection, arrived at Seringapatam on the 17th ultimo, and put up in the Daria Dowlat Palace. "I refer to this," says a contemporary's correspondent, "to mention the occurrence of a mysterious accident that happened there to the party. After retiring the tent occupied by the ladies took fire ! Wearied out by the exertions of the day, the ladies slept soundly while the flames were rapidly spreading, and but for the opportune howling of one of their hounds, who was beginning to find that it was getting more hot than was comfortable, the consequences might have been fatal. On awaking, the fair inmates of the tent found themselves girt by fire. Happily they escaped before the flaming tent walls fell in on them. All the mattresses were destroyed and the iron bedsteads looked as if they had been through the fire and were not the better for it."

In the current quarterly Army List for India the "Force in Gilgit" finds a place for the first time, Colonel Kelly being shown as commanding, with Lieutenant Beynon, 3rd Gurkhas, as Staff Officer ; Captain Bretherton in charge of commissariat ; and Surgeon-Captain Luard as Principal Medical Officer. The officers commanding at Ghizr, Gupis, Chilas and Mastuj respectively are Captain de Vismes, 10th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant Duncan, 2nd Gurkhas ; Gaptain F. Duncan, 23rd Pioneers ; and Captain Moberly, 37th Dogras. The 32nd Pioneers are entered as having their headquarters at Bunar and furnishing detachments for seven posts, but they have since been withdrawn from several of these. The mountain battery and three infantry regiments of Kashmir Imperial Service troops constitute the great bulk of the garrison within the limits of the Gilgit Agency, but they are not borne on the pages of the official Army List.

On Thursday judgment was delivered by the Allahabad High Court in the appeal of Mr. Wilson from the decision of the Subordinate Judge of Mussoorie, giving Mr. Macauliffe a decree for the value of certain Himalaya Bank shares which he had purchased from Mr. Wilson some months before the failure of that Bank. The decree was reversed, the Court holding that no false representation having been made by the vendor at the time of the sale, and there being no fiduciary relation between the parties *qua* the transaction, the maxim *caveat emptor* applied. No costs, however, were given to either party. The Court was of opinion that, upon the findings of the subordinate Judge, the suit should have been dismissed.

Lyallpur is frequently mentioned now in connection with the colonisation of the Rechna Doab and the building of a light railway through the districts fertilised by the Chenab Canal. It may not, however, be generally known that the town exists only on paper. Its boundaries are all accurately marked, its streets and bazaars mapped out, the sites for court-house, bungalows, jail, &c., chosen, and it only needs inhabitants. These will come in due time as the colonists work down to the south-west, and Lyallpur in the near future will become a flourishing trade-centre. The rails have reached Hafizabad, and they will be through to their terminus by next spring. The prosperity of the settlers is such as to make their friends at a distance envious of their lot. They have got their lands at very low rates ; water is supplied from the canals ; and the crops are bumper ones. Cotton alone pays all the dues of Government, and wheat grows to perfection in a soil which has lain fallow for centuries. The railway will enable the cultivators to send their produce cheaply to markets outside the Doab, and in a few years' time the district will probably be the most flourishing in all the Punjab. The prospect is one which must thoroughly satisfy the Government who sanctioned the great capital outlay upon the Chenab Canal, a system which is even now not completed.

A Jhansi correspondent says that there is a rumour afloat that the Military Department officials have discovered that "church parade" should mean a "senior officer's" parade, and that too many of the aforesaid seniors leave a subaltern to take the men to church, while they revel in a Europe morning or otherwise disporting themselves.

A Paris correspondent writes : The Ornithological Congress has ended its labours. In three years the different Governments represented at it will agree on regulations in conformity with the protocol. Birds classed as game are not meddled with. The birds declared useful to agriculture are not to be molested from March to September. They include all sorts of owls save the one known in France as the Grand Duke, and indeed all nocturnal birds of prey with this exception. The climbing birds, of which the woodpecker is a specimen, are all favoured by the Congress. The different birds of passage, including all the martins and swallows, the different tribes of finches, the wagtail, yellowhammer, wren, stone-chafers, starlings, redbreasts, peewits, and storks. The brids that are not to be preserved include the diurnal raptores of every kind, whether eagles, vultures, kites, or buzzards, the crow, magpie, jay, heron, bustard, and, among the palmipedes, the pelican and cormorant. Livers naturalists who study closely the system of natural checks in nature will think it well perhaps not to deliver over any bird to the destroyer. Vultures are scavengers, crows devour the white worm and other vermin of the freshly ploughed field, eagles keep the higher peaks of mountains free from quadrupeds which destroy there saplings, shrubs, and brushwood.

The commencement of Salvation Army operations in Japan was inaugurated, on July 15, by a meeting in the City Temple, "General" Booth presided over a crowded attendance. In front of the platform were grouped the contingent for Japan. They wore the Japanese dress, the women in fawn, the men in black, with scarlet sashes, and all carrying Japanese umbrellas. The full band of the army was present, and led the singing. The "General," in his address, said during the past year "troops" had been landed in Gibralter, Iceland, Spain, the Sandwich Islands, Java, and Demarara ; and now they were starting for Japan. The expedition would be under the leadership of "Brigadier" Wright, in the future to be known as "Colonel" Wright, accompanied by a strong-band of tried and trusted Salvationist workers. The "General" appealed for funds, for though he hoped that the Japan contingent would speedily become self supporting that would be a work of time, and the expedition would cost between £500 and £1,000 to get fairly started.

THE MASCARENHAS CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter signed "Pedro Antonio Fialho" in your to-day's issue makes not the faintest attempt to apologize for the conduct of Mascarenhas, who has been convicted as a libellor by the courts of justice. Subscriptions are easily and often wrongly manipulated by appeals *ad misericordiam,* but they represent absolutely no principle of any kind. When reason is blinded by passion, popularity is measured not by virtue, but by cheek and claptrap. An individual, whose "foolish attacks were treated with great contempt" while he was not of his element, is considered by Mr. Pedro "a dead lion" when he is in his element at Omarkari. *Qui visus hominum de te erat.*—Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I saw a letter signed by "One of the Receivers of Mascarenhas Fund" in your to-day's issue, which should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. I do not for a moment doubt that a subscription list has gone round, and that many men of undoubted respectability and honesty have contributed to the fund. But it ought to be noted that the money was got with the object of enabling the accused to carry his case to the High Court. It was contended that he was quite innocent in the matter, and that he would be able to establish his good faith on appeal. It was impossible for any man to turn the self-appointed receivers out of doors when they came forward with this plea. Everybody was anxious that the matter should be sifted to the bottom, and it would be invidious to have the appearance of wishing to kick a "dead lion." Even the "faction" who bear enmity to "such a journalist" would hardly deny him every opportunity to defend himself. He has done so, and it was once more decided that he had neither acted with good faith nor had he been able to bolster up his case with false evidence. After this the community cannot go out of its way to sympathize with the man or with doings that ought to be condemned by every honest and upright man. To say this would be to insult all of us as men who sympathize with offenders and approve of conduct which is condemned by the Code. Surely, Mr. P. A. Fialho does not wish to imply that the community or that 90 per cent. of it think any journalist is justified in publishing unjust attacks on the character of public officials and to deny them reparation afterwards. You may imagine, Sir, that this is a single or solitary instance of the man's misdoings. It is the only one which has culminated into a conviction, it is true, but there have been many instances in which he has got off only by a timely and judicious apology. The community has, therefore, a right to congratulate itself on the recent result, for it may deter others from following in Mascarenhas' footsteps, and may also act as a curb on his pen. Mr. Fialho, I can quite understand, believes the Code to be wrong. I have no doubt that he belongs to the "faction" who look upon the accused as a martyr and hero, and include libel among one of the elementary rights of man. The community cannot sympathize with such a view. It has not the right to do so. It may "pity his misfortune for being sentenced to imprisonment" in the phrase of the Receiver, but this pity is not sympathy nor approval. Fortunately, the Portuguese community is not a community of criminals, and nobody can lose sight of the fact that this is not a case of accidental "misfortune," but one which a responsible human being, presumably an educated man, apparently a man who is not destitute of friends and sympathizers in high position, has deliberately brought upon himself by his own deeds.

Mr. Fialho cannot be quite serious in his desire to test popularity by a public meeting. If such a one was convened, the non-sympathizers would surely stay away, and it is altogether a novel idea to submit questions decided by the courts to a popular plebiscitum. Such things are not done even in Mr. Fialho's own country, and I do not see the exact relevancy of the proposal. It would not be quite creditable for the Portuguese Colony to pass a solemn resolution, saying that those who calumniated their neighbours and maintained their calumnies by false evidence deserved the friendship and sympathy of honest men. The accused might find this convenient, but the community would not gain anything by this public encouragement of defamation. Leaving aside the moral aspect of the question, it would only lead to further prosecutions for libel and further work for receivers of libel funds. The numerous friends and sympathizers of the accused would be better advised if they did not encourage him in a career of libel. There are many more honourable vocations for men of talents, and the calling of a journalist is quite respectable, without the gratuitous duty of attacking the officials of a foreign Government from a safe distance.

That the personal friends of Mascarenhas should have wished to see him out of the mess is quite intelligible ; that they should have subscribed for the purpose out of their own pockets is commendable ; but that they should have induced ignorant and illiterate people to part with their savings is highly condemnable, and neither the sympathy of the court nor of the public can go with a man who refused to make the *amende honorable* and failed to see the disgrace of a false defence. Such blindness is not only to be pitied, it is also to be blamed. The opponents of Mascarenhas have made no unseemly exhibition of their joy. They have no desire to kick the dead Lion or anybody. But that is no reason why the lion should be brought to life again and let loose on people. Self-defence is one of the first laws of nature, and people cannot fail to invoke the aid of the law, when their own innocence is not a safeguard against gratuitous abuse. As your correspondent claims that the matter did not affect the community at all, I am sorry to see that he has appointed himself the Receiver of funds. If the matter is a private one, it should have been treated as such by Mascarenhas' own friends. They have not done so, and they need not cry out now that a dead lion is being kicked. Sympathy for the undeserving is often an injustice to the deserving.—Yours, &c., A PORTUGUESE.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Joseph Thompson, F.R.G.S., African explorer, was born at Penpont in 1858, and at the age of twenty, visited Central Africa in company with the late Keith Johnston, and assumed the command of the expedition on the death of his chief. In 1884 he began his famous journey to Masai Land, and was successful in reaching the north-eastern corner of Lake Victoria Nyanza. He published a description of his journey under the title of "Through Masai Land." In 1888 he started on an expedition to Morocco, during which he crossed the Atlas chain of mountains in six different places, In 1889 he published "Travels in the Atlas and South Morocco." He has received the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and is also Gold Medallist in geology and zoology at the University of Edinburgh.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office,—July 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr B Johnston, B
Mr E W K Yeoman, B
Mr W H Rowe, B
Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, B
Mr C F Rogers, M
Mr W J Howard, Bo
Col R Patch
Major E E Kenny
Bt-Major C P Campbell
Bt-Major C V F Townshend, CB
Lieut C E H Erskine
Lieut R G Bagley
Lieut A H T Rouse
Lieut W B Staunton
Lieut A P How
Surg-Lt-Col H Allison
Surg-Lt-Col S B Halliday
Surg-Major R R H Whitwell
Surg-Capt H F Whitchurch, V C
Surg-Capt A R P Russell
Surg-Lt B R Chatterton
Chief Engr C Fuller.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G C Walker, B C S, 20 days
Mr T W Holderness, BCS, till March 1, 1896
Mr B Johnston, B, 6 mos
Mr J E Hilton, B, 3 mos
Mr A R Bonus, Bo C S, till May 31, 1896
Mr C A Kincaid, Bo CS, 2 mos
Lt-Col H M Rose, D S O, 2 mos
Capt R P Warren, 1 mo
Capt H Welman, 2 mos
Lieut A G B Turner, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G C Walker, B C S
Mr A Williams, B C S
Mr St Q Byrne, B
Mr A Sam, B
Mr J Y Fullarton, M
Mr C T Burke, Bo
Major A W L Bayly, D S O
Capt H T King
Lieut M R Hurley.

In Madame Seuron's forthcoming book of Tolstoy anecdotes—Madame Seuron lived for ten years as governess in the Count's house—to which we have already called attention, there appears the following story concerning Tolstoy's vegetarianism :—"The old Count demands that vegetarian dishes are always brought to table for him, while his wife and the rest of the family eat bifteaks and other flesh food. It often happens that the Countess furtively puts a little white chicken meat or a slice of goose on her husband's plate, but he, with indignant looks, pushes back the plate, murmuring "No, I will not eat meat, absolutely, I will not." "But," adds Madame Seuron, "I have often surprised him going to the sideboard for a piece of rosbif, which the evening before, at table, he had solemnly refused. The carnivorous instinct was re-awakened, and the enormous piece of meat was swallowed in one bite by this apostle of vegetarianism."

THE PILGRIM SHIP'S BILL.

Subjoined is the remaining portion of the memorial sent in to the Government of India by a large and representative meeting of Mahomedans, regarding the above Bill now before the Legislative Council :—

Under Section 28 of the Bill, the Captain of the Pilgrim Ship must collect the sanitary taxes from the pilgrims and pay them to the Turkish authorities at Kamran or at Jedda. We submit that the old arrangement under which the Turkish authorities used to collect the taxes was better and that it should be continued. Under the new arrangement, British Government have to bear the odium, as they have no power to exempt poor pilgrims from this tax. If, however, the old arrangement is not allowed to stand, we earnestly hope that this tax will not be exacted from poor pilgrims. As we stated above, we beg again to inform your Excellency that the majority of the pilgrims are not rich enough to bear this burden of the sanitary taxes, and the Turkish authorities even have never, we believe, been able to collect the sanitary taxes from more than half of the pilgrims. We beg therefore to request that forty per cent. of the pilgrims should be exempted from this tax on account of their poverty, and, as suggested in the Government of India Resolution of the 28 June 1895, the poverty of these poor pilgrims should be certified by a District Officer or any Justice of the Peace, and that the certificate may be endorsed, if necessary, by the Turkish Consul General in India. As we have stated above, however, we preferred the old arrangement which creates no difficulty to the pilgrims, who, as your Excellency is aware, are generally ignorant of the procedure and standing rules of government. As to the amount of fees, we beg to submit that Rs. 14-8-0, including Rs. 2 to be charged at Jedda, is too high a tax for poor pilgrims. If, however, the Turkish authorities insist upon keeping up this high rate, we request that provision should be made that no further fees be charged, if additional quarantine is ordered for any ship on account of continued disease. Taking all things, however, into consideration, we submit that Rs. 7 will be a sufficient and reasonable sum, and when it is remembered that the Turkish authorities will receive the fees in a lump-sum for the remaining 60 per cent. of the pilgrims, without any trouble of collecting the same on their part, we are sure that the said Turkish authorities will welcome this arrangement, as it will save them much trouble and will bring in more revenue. We earnestly urge that your Excellency will insist on this reduction being made in the amount of the sanitary taxes. As to the allowance of a gallon of drinking water a day per pilgrim, we think such allowance will be quite sufficient for their ordinary wants. While referring to this question, we beg to request that pilgrims while at Kamran should be allowed to use the pure water from the ships and that they should not be forced to drink the impure water of the Kamran wells. We are convinced that the impure water of Kamran and its unhealthy surrounding are really responsible for the repeated outbreaks of cholera at Kamran, and that if the pilgrims are allowed to use the water from the ships, the general health of the pilgrims will greatly improve.

We are glad to learn from the Resolution mentioned above that the British Government has reserved the point that all pilgrims must have ample funds in their possession before they are allowed to embark. We are also sure that the British Government, being solicitous of not interfering with the religious observances of the Indian Mahomedans, will not accede to any such provision at any future time being made for the pilgrim traffic. It is clear, however, that the limit of the sum cannot be determined, as any minimum sum which may be regarded as sufficient for one pilgrim cannot be regarded as so in the case of other pilgrims differently situated.

We also hope that the medical inspection of the pilgrims will not be of a nature as to create annoyance to the pilgrims, and they should not be prevented from going on the pilgrimage simply because they may be of delicate health or constitution but that persons suffering from contagious diseases, such as leprosy and small-pox, may not be allowed to embark on board pilgrim-ships. But it is also to be remembered that a certain percentage of pilgrims is that of *purdah* ladies, and they should all be exempted from this medical inspection. They may be examined by lady and doctors.

Let us also express our conviction that cholera does not originate in India among Mahomedan pilgrims upon the pilgrim-ships. It is simply a fiction to say that cholera travels or is exported to Europe by the Indian pilgrims. We may also say that imposition of quarantine does not in any way stop the out-breaks of cholera in any of the holy places. Kamran as a quarantine Station has been proved by past experience to be a complete failure. We request that a new Station near the port of Jedda should be chosen, where provisions and pure water can be had in sufficient quantities. We beg also to request your Excellency to write to Turkish authorities that in future, Mahomedan doctors alone should be appointed as Medical Inspectors at Kamran and that no Jews should be given such appointments. We would also express our heartfelt wish that your Excellency will insist upon the present system of quarantine completely abolished. There was no quarantine for the post thirteen centuries, and we do not know as to why British Government should accede its imposition upon its Mahomedan subjects simply to please some of the Medical theorists of France. If, however, with all your Excellency's efforts, some system of quarantine is imposed, we hope the duration of quarantine will be reduced, and that your Excellency will use your best endeavours for reducing the duration of quarantine for different periods according to whether the ships may be "Indemnes Supects, or Infects" as mentioned in the Government Resolution, which will reduce to a certain extent the sufferings of the Pilgrims. There is not the least doubt that quarantine, as it is now enforced, entails innumerable hardships, on the pilgrimes and we trust the British Government will bring most vigorously the above modified system of quarantine to the notice of the powers concerned through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.

As a proof that there is no necessity for such hard rules of quarantine, we would bring to the notice of your Excellency that during the last four years the rate of mortality on board Pilgrim ships during the voyage has been very low, the same being 2·9 per thousand—a copy of the mortality returns of the Pilgrim ships taken from the Bombay Port Health Officer's records are herewith annexed for your Excellency's perusal. Though the returns are not complete, they will, to a certain extent, give some idea of the sanitary condition of the Pilgrim ships on voyage between Bombay and Jedda. The returns are marked A. It appears from the said record that there has not been a single case of cholera on the ships included in the returns annexed. We have also herewith annexed for your Excellency's perusal the Report of the Captain of the pilgrim ship "Hoseinee." After undergoing a quarantine of 43 days the pilgrims returned to Bombay, with their object unrealized, and after enduring sufferings which our pen is not able to pourtray.

In conclusion, we sincerely hope that your Excellency will not lose sight of the religious aspect of the quarantine, and that, after paying due attention to the several objections mentioned above, you will modify the Bill accordingly. We further hope that, looking to the importance of the question to the Indian Mahomedans, your Excellency will appoint a Commission in Bombay composed of Government Officers and one or two Mahomedan gentlemen of experience. The evidence to be collected by this Commission should be that of Mahomedan witnesses, persons engaged in carrying on the Pilgrim traffic, and of Medical Officers who are in a position to state authoritatively their opinion upon the present circumstance of the Pilgrim Traffic and the necessity or otherwise of imposing quarantine in the case of all Pilgrim ships as a safe-gard against cholera. Such a course will, it is thought, greatly help your Excellency in arriving at a proper conclusion on the questions referred, and will satisfy the reasonable demands of the Indian Mahomedan nation.

We have herewith annexed for your Excellency's perusal the opinion of Surg.-Lt-Col. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, about quarantine and its effect on cholera. It is marked B. He plainly states that quarantine does more harm than good to the pilgrims.—We have the honour to be, Your Excellency's most obedient Servants.

Bombay July 1895.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN seems still to enjoy a certain popularity in America. His benefit in New York the other night brought together all the stars of the prize ring. Forty professional pugilists appeared and pummelled each other in a friendly way, the whole winding up with four rounds between Mr. J. J. Corbett and Mr. J. L. Sullivan. Among the other great men who volunteered were Mr. Bob Fitzsimmons, Mr. Jack McAuliffe, Mr. Joe Choynski, and Mr. George Dixon—a galaxy of talent indeed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE GALEFFI-SCARAMANGA ASSAULT CASE.

ON Mr. Pearson, the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate, taking his seat in court, on July 31, the case in which Mr. G. C. Scaramanga obtained a summons against Mr. A. Galeffi, whom he charged with having, on the 1st of July, assaulted him with a horse-whip on the Red Road, was taken up. Mr. Upton, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., appeared for Mr. Scaramanga, and Mr. Hyde, instructed by Mr. Orr, represented Mr. Galeffi. Mr. Hyde informed the court that it had been arranged between the parties that Mr. Galeffi should tender an unqualified apology, which the other side would accept. Counsel, however, thought it right to read to the court certain correspondence which had passed between the parties, not with a view to in any way justify the assault, but to show to the public what was the nature of the quarrel which led to the assault.

Mr. Pearson (to Mr. Upton): Have you any objection to the correspondence being read, or do you agree to its being read?

Mr. Upton: I have no objection to Mr. Hyde reading the correspondence.

Mr. Hyde then read the following letters :—

7, Old Post Office Street, 17th June, 1895.

Dear Scaramanga,—I have come to know that you are under the impression that I have related to Mr. E. S. Ives things which I ought not to, and that accordingly you expressed your wish to the members of the Chummery, 7, Hungerford Street, not to meet me any more. On Sunday, 23rd June, if you remember, you asked me if Ives had done any business, to which I replied that I thought he had, but could not tell you for certain. You then said that you had been reported that 10,000 bales of cuttings had been done, but thought they had been done by some other broker. On the very same evening Ives happened to mention that he had reported the business to your firm, and seemed desirous that you should know he had passed that contract. Of course I then thought a good thing to tell him that you did not know, and repeated to him what you had said to me.

I do not see that there is anything wrong or indelicate in what I did, and was rather astonished to find myself accused of such a very indelicate action to necessitate that you should avoid meeting me. I have the conscience of having done nothing wrong, therefore write to you for an explanation, and trust that you will give it at your earliest convenience.—(Sd.) A. GALEFFI.

(a) My dear Galeffi,—I am in receipt of your letter. I do not think the incident calls for any explanation. I stopped going on Sundays to No. 7 as, after what happened, I saw that we should have to be very guarded in our conversations. Yours truly,—(Sd.) G. C. SCARAMANGA,—July, 17th.

7, Old Post Office Street, 18th June, 1895.

Dear Scaramanga,—In answer to your note of yesterday's date, I must insist on a full explanation," You say "after what happened, I saw that we should have to be very guarded in our conversation," therefore you confirm my having repeated things, which I ought not to. Now I must know what you mean by this, and require a full and detailed explanation. You may think the incident calls for no explanation, but I am of the contrary opinion. I daresay as far as you are concerned you do not care to give the matter further attention, but for me it is quite different. I have been ill-used, to say the least, and want to know the reason why, and trust you will comply with my request at your earliest convenience.

Your letter is anything but satisfactory. I mean to see through this matter. Awaiting your reply,—Yours truly—A. GALEFFI.

My dear Galeffi,—I don't know what you told Ives. I only know that, owing to what you told him, he wrote me a letter which was uncalled for. I know nothing more. I consider this correspondence closed.—Yours truly,—G. C. SCARAMANGA.

7, Old Post Office Street, 18th June, 1895.

Dear Scaramanga,—I do not know what Ives has written to you, but I know that I have said nothing that could give you any reason of complaint.

I know that I am at present under the accusation of having done something so indelicate as to necessitate there should be no further intercourse between you and me.

I know that you have expressed such to several people, besides your letter of to-day confirms it.

I know that I am entitled to an explanation, and that I shall have it. Do you think that it is enough for you to say that you consider this correspondence closed to satisfy me? Your letter of to-day is an insult, and you think the matter ended? What sort of opinion have you got of me? I want to know how things stand. You have accused me and the very least you can do is to give a full explanation as to what you mean. I will stand no nonsense in a matter like this.

You are bound to give the explanation I demand, and trust you will delay no longer,—Yours truly, A. GALEFFI.

My dear Galeffi,—Though I did not intend answering any further letters received from you I do so simply to make matters perfectly clear. I really don't understand what you want.

The only explanation I have to give you is my former letters. Every man can choose his own friends, and I am simply exercising the privilege. If you consider you have a grievance, all I can do is to refer you to my solicitors, Messrs. Sanderson and Co.—Yours truly,—G. C. SCARAMANGA.

Mr. Hyde then apologized on behalf of Mr. Galeffi for the assault he had committed on Mr. Scaramanga.

Mr. Upton said that he, on behalf of his client, accepted the apology which had been tendered, and which he understood was an unqualified apology, but he wished to state with reference to these letters that Mr. Scaramanga had not, as stated, made any accusation against Mr. Galeffi, and he never meant to impute that Mr. Galeffi had done anything wrong in repeating any portion of the conversation which had passed between them. He accepted the apology and withdrew the case.

The case was then struck off.

THE ALLEGED SELLING OF IRISH SEATS.

THE following letter appeared in the "Freeman's Journal" of (Monday July 15)

Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, 13th July, 1895.

Dear Sir,—The charges against the Committee of the Irish party which have been attributed to Mr. Healy, and which he has never yet either defined or repudiated, have been the chief stock-in-trade of the Unionists in Great Britain and of factionists in Ireland during the last week; and I regret to be obliged to state my conviction that they have to a considerable extent influenced the elections in Great Britain. Mr. Healy has never specifically repudiated the version of those charges which was published in the Unionist press.

That version was that the Committee of the Irish party had corruptly "sold" four Northern seats for £800 a year.

Such a statement is an absolute and most scandalous falsehood. Not a shilling has ever been received by the Irish party in respect of these seats or any other seats. Nothing has ever occurred in connection with these four Northern seats of which the Irish party have the slightest cause to be ashamed, and nothing the publication of which could injure the Committee of the Irish party in the opinion of honourable men; and Mr. Healy is perfectly at liberty to publish any disclosures or documents which he may think fit to make public.

All the arrangements connected with these Northern seats have been long familiar to Mr Healy. He knew quite as much about them as any one of his colleagues, and none of us had ever heard a word of protest from him until the extraordinary scene which took place at the Omagh Convention.

In my telegram to Mr. Diamond, published on Thursday, I undertook that a full statement in reference to this matter would be published. That statement was made by Mr. Blake at Cork on Wednesday. And I and my colleagues on the Committee adopt Mr. Blake's statement, and accept to the fullest extent responsibility for everything contained in it. The fact is, as made clear by Mr Blake, that the only arrangement in respect of these Northern seats, has been that so long as the local leaders consider it best that the seats should be contested by Gladstonian Home Rulers in preference to pledged members of the Irish National party, so long the registration expenses should be borne by Liberals, and not by the National funds.

There is nothing new in this arrangement. It has been inforce for some years: and it will be remembered that in 1892 Mr. Walker, who had been Attorney-General, stood for South Derry without any protest from Mr. Healy.

The country expects and will demand from Mr. Healy some explanation of the grounds on which he decided to make at such a crisis as the present a charge against his colleagues utterly without foundation, and the making of which was certain to inflict enormous injury on the National cause. —Yours,

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

WHEN Rudyard Kipling was twelve, he went on a sea voyage with his father. The elder Kipling became very seasick and went below, leaving the youngster to himself. Presently there was a great commotion overhead, and one of the ship's officers rushed down and banged at Mr. Kipling's door. "Mr. Kipling" he called out, "your boy has crawled out on the yard-arm, and if he let's go he'll drown." "Yes," said Mr. Kipling, glad to know that nothing serious was the matter, "but he won't let go."

IT IS REQUIRED but at trial and ea char mlik effect of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so ffective and prompt in its effects." Re . . P'ls or Mixture. MADON, SONS

HUMOURS OF THE CONTEST.

ASTROLOGY AND THE ELECTION.

IT is ill news for the Radicals to learn on the authority of astrology that the elections are under the influence of the full moon, 6th ult., 11-29 p. m. Not everyone knows the significance of this conjuncture. At that identical date "the seventh degree of Capricorn was on the meridian," and "this is the very degree of Jupiter on the day of the birth of Lord Salisbury, February 3, 1830." But the association of the Prime Minister with the largest of all the planets is not all. "The ascending degree at the full moon Aries 16 is exactly that of Uranus—a significator of sudden overthrows or reverses—on the day of Lord Rosebery's birth, May 7, 1847. Thus, by a double testimony, astrology seems to confirm the prevailing impression that there will be a Ministerial majority. After this, hadn't the Radicals better give up and retire at once?

"VOTE FOR BARROW."

Mr. Samuel Barrow, the Radical candidate for North-East Kent, is an original orator. In one of his speeches, he says :—"They tell me all I have to do in this constituency is to show myself and I shall then certainly go in (Laughter.) Here I am. (More laughter.) What do you think of me? (Renewed laughter.) Fourteen stone, sixty-two years of age; forty two years a consistent Liberal, without change; forty-one years married, and eighteen grand children. (Loud laughter.) Now if that is good enough for you, 'vote for Barrow.'" (Renewed laughter and cheers).

POLITICAL DOGS.

One of the most curious developments of the present election is the interest it seems to have excited among the canine race. Dogs have been employed for electioneering purposes in many parts of London and, with the candidates' colours and cards hung round their necks, have done active and effective service. The intelligent animals appear really to be quite excited by the contest, to judge from the zealous way in which they run about and bark at their opponents' supporters. One poor little dog, a fox terrier, in the North of London, was conspicuous for his energy on Monday. His colours and cards were blue, and the fury with which he yelped at everything yellow and red was admirable. But, alas! he suffered by that "trop de zele" against which the diplomatist has warned us. Dodging in and out among the hoofs of the horses and the wheels of the omnibuses, he at last managed to get himself run over, and so his political career was brought to an untimely end.

THE RIVAL RADICAL LEADERS.

Pardonable confusion exists in Radical minds as to the exact programme their leaders are fighting on. Lord Rosebery has said—"The question of the House of Lords is the question on which I am pledged to fight the general election of 1895." Sir William Harcourt, writing, without prophetic vision, some days ago, said—"I am prepared to fight and win Derby on the old platform." Mr. William Sproston Caine says—"I am convinced that the general election will turn upon the question of local veto." Mr. T. P. O'Connor declares—"At the general election Ireland must be first, last and everywhere"—a dictum eminently suggestive of Sir Boyle Roche's bird. The National Liberal Union says—"The primary question is the reform of the electoral legislative machinery;" and the National Liberal Federation asserts emphatically that "Ireland is first and foremost." Voters, without paying any money, may take their choice.

MISSING VOTES.

A singular fact has leaked out in connection with the counting up of the votes at Chatham. When the officials came to compare the ballot papers from one of the boxes with the presiding officer's counterfoils, it was discovered that there were no fewer than twenty-six papers short. Twenty of them were afterwards found, but the other six are still missing. The difficulty was got over by adding three votes to each candidate, with the consent of all parties, before the poll was declared. The incident caused a delay of fully half an hour.

STRIKE THE LIAR.

In Cumberland a band of music and a local choir were employed to welcome one of the candidates. The arrangement of the programme was rather unfortunate, for the moment the seat-seeker had resumed his chair, after promising by all that was faithful to do his very utmost for everybody in the district, the conductor gave the signal, and the musicians began "Strike the lyre?"

WHY THE RENT WAS RAISED.

A candidate has been questioned in the West in rather a peculiar fashion. A voter asked him whether his landlord was justified in raising his rent? "It all depends on the circumstances," replied the gentleman. "But there are no circumstances," said the man. "Well, what are the reasons?" asked the candidate. "There are no reasons," responded the elector. "What has he done it for, then?" inquired the puzzled would-be member. "Because I have got four children," answered the elector. This was a problem not to be dealt with at any price, and the candidate wisely followed the example of the Christy Minstrel cornerman, and "gave it up."

THAT BILL-POSTER AGAIN.

Blending of drinks is proverbially undesirable. Muddled posters are equally liable to produce confusion, unless close and careful inspection be bestowed on them. On a hoarding in London—it would be unkind to mention the locality—there is a brilliant picture now on view showing the hero of an "adjacent" melodrama seizing a much smaller person by the throat and exclaiming—"The villain's name! His name, I say!" By a most infelicitous arrangement the words appear beneath—"Binks, your tried member. Do not desert him."

PERSONAL NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The "Westminster Gazette" concluded its leader the day of Sir W. Harcourt's defeat—by wishing Lord Rosebery "Derby luck" at the polls.

The defeat of Sir Charles Cameron in Glasgow, which he has represented for over twenty years, is significant, as he was the chairman of the Scottish Gladstonian party.

At a meeting of the supporters of Sir Henry Fowler, at Wolverhampton, the chairman announced that the right hon. gentleman was in a state of temporary collapse, and had been reluctantly compelled to abandon the engagement.

Sir Henry Fowler started his speech at Wolverhampton with a happy illustration of the impression made upon Orientals by the amenities of political life in this country. Few things had surprised the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan more than the spectacle of the members of the late Cabinet sitting down on amicable terms at the same dinner-table with members of the present Government. It was not quite certain, said Sir Henry, that the distinguished Afghan Prince had not expected to find the former Secretary of State for India already committed to the deepest dungeon beneath the castle moat, suffering the punishment which might have been awarded a defeated Asiatic Minister.

Sir John Gorst is laid up at Manninghill with an attack of gout, which renders him unable at present to keep any of his political engagements.

Mr. Bhownaggree, Conservative candidate for Bethnal Green (North-east), received a letter from Viscount Cross, in which he says :—"I am very glad to hear that you are standing for North-East Bethnal Green, and wish you every success. I believe you would be a very useful member to the House of Commons from an Imperial point of view, and be able to bring much useful experience and information to bear on questions affecting the development of trading and industrial relations between England and India." Lord Harris has also written wishing Mr. Bhownaggree success.

"Mr. Bhownaggree's victory at North-East Bethnal Green may be regarded" (says the "Daily Telegraph") "as one of the most remarkable of the Unionist triumphs, when it is remembered what a citadel of Radicalism that division has always been, and what hold its ex-member had on it for ten years past. The new member has won it valiantly, and we are sure his constituents will like him the more as they know him better. He represents that true Imperial policy which seeks to keep unimpaired our vast Empire across the seas, and his large experience of India in its various industrial, trading and political aspects will enable him to render important services not only to our beneficent rule over that country, but to the fair exchange of trade and industrial produce between her and England. The 300,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in India afford a splendid market for the manufactures of this country. North-East Bethnal-green is to be congratulated both for its plucky fight and for its public-spirited selection of this new representative in the House of Commons."

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Balfour said he was too cautious a prophet to predict even yet a majority which would enable the Unionists to carry on for many years the government, but enough had occurred to show that the star of Separatism had manifestly failed, and their failure was deserved, because they approached Home Rule, Disestablishment, Local Veto, and other questions in the spirit, not of reformers, but of partisans and wirepullers.

The Irish National Federation at New York have decided to cable 5,000dols. in aid of the Nationalists in Ireland.

The "Daily Express" states that Col. Saunderson, speaking at an Orange demonstration at Loughgall, stated that one of the acts of the new Government would be the abolition of the sham royalty of the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin Castle, and the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland.

Dr. Walsh has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese strongly appealing for a cessation of the present state of conflict between representative public men in Ireland.

A serious disturbance occurred in Cork in consequence of a collision between bodies of Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites. The police had great difficulty in keeping the opposing crowds apart, and eventually had to make a baton charge upon the Parnellites.

Fleet-street has been the scene of the wildest political excitement, crowds of people assembling day and night to ascertain the results of the polls as they were declared outside the newspaper offices. Traffic has been diverted to the Thames Embankment after 10 p.m.

The Duke of Devonshire, replying to a letter from a Liberal-Unionist who had asked for an assurance that the independent existence and organisation of the Liberal-Unionist party would be preserved, says there is not, so far as he is aware, the slightest desire or intention on the part of anyone, except, perhaps, the opponents of the Government, to put an end to the existence of either of the independent parties which are now in close alliance.

The following additional Ministerial appointments are announced :—Paymaster-General, the Earl of Hopetoun; Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Belper; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Earl of Limerick; Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Coventry; and Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of the Earl of Clarendon to be a Lord in Waiting.

The Earl of Selborne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. C. Alexander Harris, of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary.

The defeat of Mr. John Morley was the most remarkable feature of the results of the pollings declared on July 18. A scene of much exitement occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne when the result was announced. The ex-Irish Chief Secretary briefly addressed his supporters at the Liberal Club, and expressed the hope that they would know how to bear defeat with cheerfulness and with courage. The right hon. gentleman subsequently left by the afternoon express to join his family in Scotland. Thousands of the right hon. gentleman's friends and admirers assembled at the station and took an affectionate farewell, "Will ye no' come back again?" being sung, and many persons being moved to tears.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at East Grinstead, dwelt on the magnitude of the Unionist successes, and especially on the significance of the victories in Wales. The Gladstonians had been smitten hip and thigh all over the country, but he was afraid that some of their leaders still failed to appreciate the situation.

Speaking at Denny, in Stirlingshire last night, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman urged the Radicals not to be disheartened. They were the party of the future, and must put up with occasional defeat. Two lessons were to be drawn from the present defeat. They had broken themselves in the attempt to carry a larger programme than their majority could accomplish, and they had attempted to do too much at once. They must be more discreet in prosecuting their great reforms. They need not abandon a single one of the principles on which they were founded, but must remember that there was a great distinction between a political principle and a measure to bring it into action.

IS THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE A SUCCESS?

SIR SOMERS VINE'S VIEWS.

JUDGING by the comments which find their way into some of the public journals, the answer to the question at the head of this article should be in the negative. From many directions come criticisms of the chief memorial which is to be found of the Queen's Jubilee throughout the length and breadth of Her Majesty's Dominions. We are told that it does not fulfil the ends for which it was created, and perhaps no institution in recent years has been called so many harsh names. It is likened to a white elephant on the road to bankruptcy—a juxtaposition of ideas which is not our own by the way; it has been described as a glorified Alhambra seeking to encourage Imperial Unity by means of smoking concerts; and as a handsome shell with no vitality inside it to keep it going. These attacks have been unsparing, and our own columns have from time to time reflected the hostile sentiments uttered in this connection. The matter is one of no small importance to the Empire and all who are concerned with it. In the hope of learning the truth from authoritative lips, a representative of the *Home News* sought out, and was fortunate in securing an interview with, Sir Somers Vine, the assistant secretary and general sub-director of the Institute. At first Sir Somers was unwilling to notice anonymous onslaughts, but courteously agreed to answer any questions with which the interviewer might care to ply him. The interviewer therefore went ahead.

"Is it true, Sir Somers, that there is any danger of the Institute finding itself in bankruptcy?"

The question was precise, and Sir Somers Vine promptly wiped his *pince-nez*, the better to look the interviewer full in the face as he answered :—

"What do you mean by bankruptcy? Are you bankrupt when you possess valuable property, even though you may not be able to realise it in hard cash at the moment? The utter idiocy of these attacks is that they assume we are here to make a profit. Money-making beyond the needs of the year is not our business at all. What we have to try to do is to see that both ends meet."

"And do you do this? Is there not a grave difficulty about the local rating of the Institute, involving its whole finacial position?"

"Our rates are a very serious question. They amount to £5,000 a year, a sum which entirely swallows up our endowment fund. But that huge charge notwithstanding, we pay our way. The Institute was partly opened in 1892, and formally opened by her Majesty in May, 1893. In 1892, when informally open it paid its way. In 1893 it not only paid its way but we had a small surplus. Last year, owing largely to the weather, which was very wet and uncertain, the accounts worked out rather badly. This year—though I do not want to boast prematurely—in spite of all burdens and disadvantages, and after having wiped off last year's deficit, we should be well on the right side. That will mean that out of four years' actual working only one failed to more than cover expenses. Bankruptcy indeed."

That point answered, the interviewer took up another line of attack. "What, then can the institute claim to have done to realise the great objects with which it was founded?"

"Nothing could well be more ludicrous than the assertions made on that subject," said Sir Somers with some warmth. "Look at our charter and then note what we have done. From every colony and dependency of the Crown we exhibit collections of raw materials and manufactured products which illustrate their commercial, agricultural, and industrial development; our Commercial Intelligence Department daily disseminates useful and highly appreciated information, of which our critics never hear probably; the Research Department is securing numerous tributes to its useful operations; our conferences and lectures on various subjects of Imperial interest have been attended by more than 30,000 of the Fellows and their friends; and the only branch of the work foreshadowed in our charter with which little headway has yet been made, has been the furtherance of systematic colonization."

"I fear," suggested our representative, "that you have allowed the good work of the Institute to be obliterated in the public mind by the manner in which you have advertised the lighter attractions not contemplated in the charter—your smoking and other concerts and the Strauss Orchestra, to wit. Everybody cannot see how you hope to advance the interests of the Empire by such means."

"Of course, concert-giving is not part of our chartered programme, but there is nothing derogatory in good music, and these attractions, by bringing people to the Institute, make revenue for us, at the same time that they bring the more legitimate purposes of the Institute under the notice of thousands who might not otherwise come at all. It is not perhaps understood how great are the demands made by these outside functions on the officials of the Institute. We often spend twelve or fourteen hours a day here, instead of coming at ten and going at five or six as we might if the Institute were concerned alone with its more directly legitimate objects."

"And with all these attractions, is the attendance as poor as the critics make out?"

"I will give you the actual figures. You know we have some 8000 Fellows. Well, since the opening of the Institute by the Queen, less than two-and-a-quarter years ago, there have been just over a million visitors. The rate at which they are pouring in now is between 4000 and 5000 a day—the great bulk coming, of course, in the evening. Of the grand total some 600,000 have been free visitors, but nearly a third of a million have actually paid at the doors. Enormous, however, as has been the number of visitors it has hardly been more remarkable than the encroachments on the space of our rooms, which have proved inadequate to the requirements of conferences and exhibitions—such, for instance, as those in connection with the International Railway Congress. The pressure has been so great that it has been absolutely necessary to give up some of our ordinary offices, at considerable inconvenience."

"In a word, Sir Somers, you are perfectly satisfied both with the work done by, and the present position of, the Institute?"

"Unquestionably. There is nothing our critics can say of us which does not admit of either an adequate answer, or more often an adequate explanation. There is a good deal more in many of the attacks made on us than meets the eye."—*Home News.*

EVERYBODY reads and talks about the seals of office. Probably, however, not everybody knows what they actually are. They are small metal seals, enclosed in a velvet case. They are never used, and probably a Minister never sees them from the day he enters upon office to the day he goes out of it.

THE SLEIGH DIVORCE SUIT.

EVIDENCE was led in the Edinburgh Court of Session on Tuesday, 16th ult. in a defended action of divorce by Mr. James Hume Sleigh, banker, Bombay, but having his domicile in Scotland, against his wife Marie Matilde Erhardt or Sleigh, designed as then residing at Land's End House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Louis Schall, manager of the Grand Hotel de Louvre Paris, said, in reply to Mr. William Campbell, that he knew the defender as the wife of Mr. Sleigh. She had been in the habit of visiting the hotel. She came to the hotel on 11th July 1894. She got a room on the fourth floor, but at her request was on the following day removed to the third floor, and got No. 79. She engaged No. 80, which adjoined, for a relative whose name she gave as Mons. Nicoud. He arrived at the hotel on the 19th July and occupied the adjoining room. There was an internal door communicating between the two rooms. In the ordinary course these doors of communication were kept locked and the key kept by one of the hotel servants. There was furniture placed against the internal door. In consequence of what the servants told him, witness went to look at the room, and saw that the furniture had been removed from the front of the internal door of communication, and that that door was unlocked. She left the hotel on the 28th July, and Nicoud left on the 30th July. What had happened made a bad impression on witness. Cross-examined by Mr. Watt—She made no secret of Nicoud's name. In addition to a bolt on each side of the internal door, there was a lock. These doors of communication were never used by servants in cleaning the rooms. He saw nothing improper between the parties while they were in the hotel. He did not know that Nicoud was a silk merchant.

JEAN MARULLEZ, examined by Mr. Campbell, said he was a valet at the Grand Hotel de Louvre, Paris, and has been employed there since 19th April 1890. He had charge of both the third and fourth storeys at the hotel. He remembered Mrs. Sleigh staying at the hotel in the month of July 1894. Mrs Sleigh asked witness personally if the door of communication between 79 and 80 could be opened, and asked witness to open it. That was on the occasion when a relative was to arrive. Witness understood that the gentleman was the cousin for whom No. 80 had been engaged. The door was unlocked all the time, but there was a bolt on each side. If the occupants of these two rooms wished to open the door they could do it. He remembered the lady and gentleman on one occasion coming out of the room together—he did not remember which room—on to the corridor. On one occasion, when it was desired to get into Nicoud's room in order to clean it, the door was found to be locked inside and bolted, but access was obtained to the room through the defender's room. The internal door was not fastened. It was that day that the lady and gentleman came out of the room together. Cross-examined by Mr. Watt—He never saw any impropriety between the lady and gentleman.

Marguerite Vasson said that in the end of June 1894, she advertised in the *Figaro* for a situation as lady's-maid. Mrs. Sleigh replied to that advertisement from Caux, in Switzerland, and asked witness to call for her in Paris. Witness was engaged by the defender as lady's-maid. On one occasion when in the defender's room, and the defender was dressing, witness noticed the door communicating with the adjoining room open, and saw the arm of a gentleman dressed in grey, but he did not come into the room. On perceiving some one else was there he shut the door again. When Mrs. Sleigh left Paris for London, Nicoud kissed the defender before she got into the train at the Gare Saint Lazare. Mrs. Sleigh and witness went to Polmont, where they were joined by Mrs. Sleigh's two sons, and then went to the Hydropathic at Slateford, where they remained for about a fortnight, and then went to Peebles Hydropathic, where they were for three weeks, and thereafter sailed from Leith to Antwerp. Soon after that witness at Clarens left the defender's service, and returned home to Paris, because her parents did not wish her to remain, in consequence of what witness had communicated to them regarding Mrs. Sleigh. Mrs. Sleigh got letters which were written in French and which she made witness swear not to read. The defender had told witness that Nicoud was the secretary of Mr. Sleigh. At Peebles witness noticed the defender crying, and on asking what was the matter Mrs. Sleigh said it was because her best friend was leaving Europe that day. The defender said she meant "the secretary." Cross-examined by Mr. Watt—Witness never read the contents of the letters the defender received. Q.—Then, why did Mrs. Sleigh ask you to swear not to read them? A—Because her correspondence in French was very compromising. It was Mrs. Sleigh asking witness not to read the letters that made witness suspicious.

The Pursuer, fifty-nine years of age, said he was secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay. He was born and educated in Edinburgh, but since 1865 he had been in the employment of the Bank of Bombay. He was married to the defender on 9th December 1878 at the British Consulate in Geneva. There were three children of the marriage. He spent most of his married life at Bombay, with occasional visits to Europe. Prior to her sailing for Europe in 1894, they lived together at Land's End House, Malabar Hill, Bombay. His childern were at school in Europe, and she by her own desire, was going to bring them home. She sailed for Marseilles on 10th May 1894 by the French steamer La Seyne, and was to visit a friend at Clarens. In her letters to him the defender made no reference to a fellow-passenger named Nicoud. Before she left Bombay it was arranged that she was to return on 1st November 1894. She and the children arrived at Bombay on the morning of 1st November 1894. Witness was unwell that day, and was unable to meet them, but a friend did. A few days afterwards witness's son made a communication to witness about the defender, in consequence of which witness called at the General Post Office, Bombay, on 6th November, and asked if there were any letters addressed to his wife. He was handed one letter addressed to her. On opening it he found there was another letter enclosed. Both were in French. She had been out for a drive, and on returning asked him if he had been at the Post Office, and whether he had received a letter addressed to her. He replied in the affirmative. She said she had a gentleman who would be willing to explain the cause of the letter. He refused to see the gentleman, and told her he would consult his solicitors. He had the letters translated, and then charged her with infidelity in her relations with Nicoud. She denied having been unfaithful, but said she loved the man. That was the day after the letters were translated. On the 1st December 1894 he sent the children back to Scotland. He informed the butler that in the event of any letters coming addressed to the defender he was first to send them to witness, as well as all letters she might ask to have posted or delivered. The butler gave witness letters addressed by the defender to Nicoud and by Nicoud to her. On 3rd December 1894, the defender sent witness a pencilled note asking him to speak to her. She said if he would give her a liberal sum of money at once she would save him from all trouble, and would leave Bombay in company with Nicoud and provide the evidence necessary to procure a divorce. Witness declined to have anything to do with any such arrangement. He saw her last on 3rd January 1895. On 2nd March 1895, she took up residence at Watson's Hotel, Bombay. Charles Nicoud was designed in the summons as residing at Love Grove, Bombay. Cross-examined by Mr Watt—He first made the acquaintance of his wife in 1878 on board the mail steamer Travancore. He was coming to Europe from India, and she from Australia. He was acquainted with her about six months before the marriage. He was not aware that his wife had throughout maintained her denial of infidelity. On 4th December 1894, he left her in charge of the house; the children had then gone to Europe. He did not write Nicoud to stop the correspondence.

The evidence of witnesses taken on commission was then put in. The effect of them was stated to be that the father of a girl whom the defender chaperoned from Paris to London said he did not see the defender being kissed, that at the hotel at Caux in Switzerland the defender and Nicoud had occupied adjoining rooms, and that Mrs Sleigh got the key of the internal door communicating between the two rooms. Subject to the production of the principal of the Swiss commission, the pursuer's case was closed.

Mr. Watt, for the defender, said that her evidence and that of the correspondent was a denial of the whole allegations. Her agents here sent her and the correspondent in all, counsel thought, £40 to enable them to attend as witnesses. A letter had been received that day in which she acknowledged the £40, but said they would not come unless other £50 was sent. That was written to her own agents, and counsel could not ask an adjournment for further payment to enable them to attend. In such circumstances, if the pursuer closed his case subject to putting in the principal of the Swiss commission, counsel had no evidence to lead.

Lord Stormonth-Darling said Mr. Watt had stated the facts with candour and propriety, but there must be an adjournment till next day in any case, and they knew not what a day might bring forth.

Mr. Watt—If the circumstances are as at present, I am afraid, I will have no evidence to lead.

When the case was taken up next day, Lord Stormonth-Darling, addressing Mr. Watt, said—I have received this morning a letter from your client, which I suppose is meant for me, although it is addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Chief-Justice of Scotland, and which you ought to see.

The letter was then handed to Mr Watt, the defender's counsel, who perused it.

Mr William Campbell, for the pursuer, said that the principal of the Swiss commission had not yet arrived. The letters of request had to come through the Foreign Office, and he believed great delay had been caused at the British Embassy at Berne.

After some discusson, Lord Stormoonth-Darling agreed to hear counsel on the evidence so far as led, and if there was anything to add after the commission was put in—if it was put in then—counsel could be heard on it. He could not close the case or do anything until the commission was put in.

Counsel were then heard on the evidence, and the case continued.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON HIS RETIREMENT.

THE half-yearly inspection of the R. M. College of Sandhurst, was made, on July 12, by the Commander-in-Chief, who was accompanied by Major A. Davidson, A.D.C., Sir R. Buller, Sir R. Gipps, Sir C. Wilson, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and Lieut.-Gen. J. J. H. Gordon. His Royal Highness was met by the Duke of Connaught. The battalion formed up in line, marched past in column, and returned in quarter-column. They then reformed line, and the riding troop marched past. The cadets were afterwards put through manual and firing and bayonet exercise and battalion drill. Line was then reformed, and the battalion advanced in review order and gave the Royal salute.

The Governor (Major-Gen. C. J. East, C.B.), said the studies had been much interfered with by an epidemic of influenza early in the year. Whilst the epidemic lasted all study before breakfast had to be suspended. There were no serious cases, and it was to be hoped no permanent bad results had been left. The cadets went out into camp for three days during the term, when they each had an opportunity, either on picket or on guard, of learning the duties of a private soldier. The other camp duties were taught them under the supervision of instructors in tactics. All the professors and instructors had worked zealously and well, and the Assistant-Commandant and executive staff had done their duty in a most thorough manner. The conduct of the cadets had been excellent. Of the under-officers three of them were especially distinguished—Mr. C. S. Rome, Mr. Huddlestone, and the Hon. Hugh Dawnay. The Governor expressed the very great regret experienced by all belonging to the college when they learned that that would probably be the last occasion on which his Royal Highness would officially carry out the inspection.

"The Duke of Cambridge, who, at the outset, spoke with much emotion, said if, as would probably be the case, that should be the last occasion on which he would make an official inspection there, he was quite satisfied his successor would find the college in a very high state of efficiency. He had never made an inspection when he had found everything in better order than on that occasion. The changes introduced had brought the college to as near a state of perfection as possible, and those changes had been introduced gradually and with discretion. They must remember their Army was constituted differently to foreign armies, and its duties were very dissimilar. It would be folly to attempt to imitate foreign armies serving under different conditions, and with requirements so dissimilar to our own. It was a mistake to suppose that improvements had not been carried out of recent years in our own Army as they had in foreign armies, and that our Army was not as efficient in its own sphere as those of Continental countries. He had always taken the greatest interest in that college. He loved the college, and he loved the Army. He trusted the cadets whom he was addressing would love their profession as he had done. He attributed his good health and the length of time he had been able to serve to his fondness not only for the Army but for all the sports of an English gentleman, and when he was addressing the cadet battalion he knew that they would understand what he meant by an English gentleman. He thought all the sports they participated in in moderation were good for them. He expressed a very high opinion of the drill of the battalion, and highly complimented Col. Wynyard, the Assistant Commandant, on the efficient state to which he had brought it. He had never seen the battation drill better. That was probably his last inspection and his best. He was glad to hear such a good report of the professors and instructors, and also to hear that the behaviour of the cadets had been so exemplary. He was sorry to hear such a bad account of the health of the battalion during the early part of the term owing to influenza; but he was sure they had all done their best to make up for lost time and that the disadvantages under which they had laboured were due to no fault of their own; and that if any falling off was shown in their examination every consideration would be shown to them. His Royal Highness then presented the sword of honour to Under-officer C. S. Rome.

The Duke of Cambridge next made inspection of the drawings and plans, and afterwards went through the college, visiting the hospital, the chapel, and the riding school. His Royal Highness was much pleased with the way in which E Company, the best riding company in the college, went through their exercises. His Royal Highness was extremely pleased with the gymnastics. He lunched at the college, and afterwards returned to town.

The strength of cadets at the college during the term was 365, of whom 355 were on parade, four being in hospital and six on sick leave.

MR. ELLIS'S EXPLANATION.

AT Barmouth Mr. T. Ellis, the chief Radical Whip, made a speech on being unanimously chosen by the council of the Merioneth Liberal Association as candidate; and, referring to the Omagh squabble, said :—I see that the Tories of this county have taken prompt advantage of the screaming article in the "Times" (of July 11) containing a violent attack upon myself. Yesterday half of its second leading article, not in direct statements and charges but in at least sixteen questions, is made up of insinuations as to corrupt bargaining with certain Irish members as to seats in Derry and Tyrone. One of the most direct questions is this :—"Is it the fact that the principal Whip of the Gladstonian party has been trafficking with this Irish Canadian politician, in seats in the British Parliament?" My reply to this is that I have never spoken or written one single word to Mr. Blake, the gentleman referred to with regard to any Irish seat. (Cheers.) The next question is—"Has he or has he not offered to buy them for hard cash from the Irish party managers behind the backs of the electors of Tyrone and Derry. My reply to that is that I have never offered to buy, nor at any time have I received an offer to sell any Irish seat, and that I have never promised to pay £200 a year or any other sum whatsoever for any seat. The next question is—"Has Mr. Ellis made contracts for any other seats or any other services with Irish members, and what has been the consideration?" My replies to the former questions of course answer this. There has been no contract whatsoever for any seat. I have not had in any shape, written or spoken communication as to the choice of candidates for any seat in Tyrone or Derry. I have not even learnt, except through the newspapers, who are the candidates chosen in these constituencies. The only information I possess is to the effect that seats referred to would be contested by men who had not taken the usual pledge of the Irish party, and the statement that I at any time in any shape or form made any stipulation that they were to be considered Liberal seats is absolutely without foundation, by whomsoever made, so far as I am concerned. The whole superstructure of these sixteen questions and the endless insinuations which they contain are utterly baseless. The truth is that the "Times" in its unreasonable antipathy to Irishmen allows itself from time to time to be hoaxed. At the beginning of this session it made a great storm about what were called the Tweedmouth cheques. Parliament on the opening day was to be stirred to its depths by startling revelations. Nothing ever came out of this, because these cheques never existed. The "Times" discovered a second mare's-nest in Mr. Gladstone's pair, and now a third in this Omagh squabble. Even the "Times" cannot, discover three mares-nests in six months without further damaging its reputation. (Loud cheers.)

MANY instances might be given of the humours of canvassing. A correspondent of the *British Weekly* had some odd experiences in a County Council election some time ago in a rural district of England. "The names of the candidates were Mr. Hook and Colonel Holland. 'Ah well,' said a man to me, after I had been expatiating on the merits of one of them, 'I don't know nothing about 'Ook, and I don't know nothing about 'Olland, but my wife's a Dutchwoman, and so I mean to vote for 'Olland.'"

THE first of the locomotives for the Snowdon Mountain Railway has just arrived at Liverpool (from Antwerp!). This locomotive, which has been made at an establishment in Winterthur, Switzerland, will shortly be at work taking passengers to the summit of the monarch of the Welsh mountains, and, in addition to two other engines of the kind, has been ordered from Switzerland in order to have the very exact type of a mountain locomotive. This first engine is called the "L.A.D.A.S.," not, as one might suppose, after Lord Rosebery's famous horse, but after Mrs. Assheton-Smith (the wife of the Lord of the Manor of Snowdonia), the letters L.A.D.A.S. being the initials of the lady's name.

THE ITALIAN FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.

On Friday (July 12) the Duke of Genoa, his Aid-de-Camp, and two Admirals of the Italian Fleet, lunched with the Queen at Windsor. Other officers who accompanied them were also entertained at the Castle. In the evening they returned to their ships at Spithead, and the Duke had the Prince of Wales as his guest to dinner on board the Royal yacht Savoia. At night the Italian vessels and those of our Channel Squadron were illuminated. Six hundred chief petty officers and men of the Italian and British Fleets were marched through the crowded streets to the Town Hall, where they were entertained at a banquet by the Mayor and Corporation. Speeches bearing testimony to the warmth of feeling existing between the two countries were delivered, and the gathering was of a most enthusiastic character. On Saturday the Prince of Wales visited the Italian Fleet at Spithead. The day was fine and clear, and many thousands upon shore, besides thousands afloat, were enabled to see the progress of the Royal yacht through the Fleet. A principal feature of the inspection by the Prince was a chase of torpedo-boats by torpedo-boat destroyers between the lines. Describing this, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent writes:—While the squadrons lay in holiday dress, many-coloured, resplendent, a huge black cloud appeared far away to the eastward, having beneath it certain inky blotches! "Torpedo-boats," said one to another, those who had seen such things before, and as the cloud drew nearer it became possible for us to learn on official authority shat these modern terrors, as well as some of their even more terrible "catchers," had a part to play in the show. According to the information thus tardily vouchsafed the torpedo programme was in effect this: Torpedo-boats Nos. 94, 83, 84, and 79, with the destroyers, Daring, Decoy, Boxer, and Bruiser, will pass between the lines from east to west; then returning, the boats at eighteen knots per hour, the Daring and her consorts at twenty-six knots, afterwards manœuvering in the vicinity of the fleet. Here was a performance not merely a pose, and every eye watched the funereal eight as they advanced, boats and destroyers in line abreast, and all smirching the fair heavens while churning the waters to fury. Seeing them one thought of the appearance in Hampton Roads of the strange, uncouth Merrimac, nearly thirty years ago, and how the Federal Fleet helplessly went down before her, victims of a practical lesson which all the world soon learned. How the black devils that came up from the East this morning would have fluttered the beflagged battleships had their advance been hostile! As it was, we all looked curiously on while the sombre apparitions, each with its pall of cloud overhead, and showing now and then a steak of Mephistophelian red above the water line, rapidly approached. With an easy motion that had something of grace in it the black creatures passed the battleships, and, turning in the free way beyond, came racing back at speed. The torpedo boats took a fair start, but behind them, traveiling, as it seemed, like an express train, rushed the destroyers, and ere the chase could again clear the lines, all was over as a demonstration of superior destructiveness. Having finished their chase, the black squadron proceeded to manœuvre at large, like a funeral procession in a hurry; handled all the time with such consummate ability as might have commanded the admiration of a hansom cabman, who, if anybody does, knows what getting in the way and out of it means. With this striking display, at which it was easy to imagine the battleships helplessly looking, the spectacle of the day came to an end." The Prince of Wales afterwards lunched with the Duke of Genoa on the Savoia. Later in the day several members of the late Parliament visited the Fleet, after an inspection of the Majestic. In the evening the Duke of Genoa and the Italian officers were entertained at dinner by the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth.

On July 15 the Duke of Genoa, with officers of the Italian Fleet, witnessed a review of the troops stationed at Portsmouth. The various batteries of Artillery and regiments of Infantry, under the command of Major-Gen. Nicholson, marched past the saluting point on Southsea Common, and at the close of the military display the Duke spoke of it in complimentary terms. In the evening the Duke of Genoa entertained a number of guests at dinner on board the Savoia.

On July 16 a dance was given on board the Re Umberto, the flagship of Admiral Accini. About six hundreds guests put off to Spithead to partake of the hospitality of the officers of that fine vessel. A number of the seamen of the Italian Fleet were granted further leave. The Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. T. King) paid a farewell visit to the Duke of Genoa. The Duke expressed his high appreciation of the hospitality extended to the officers and men of his Squadron. The Italian Consular Agent at Portsmouth has received from the King of Italy the cross of a Chevalier of the San Maurizo e San Lazzaro.

The Italian Fleet left Portsmouth on July 18 after the usual salutes, a portion of it, with the Duke of Genoa on board the Savoia, proceeding to Southampton, the other part going to Portland prior to returning home. The Duke paid an official visit to the Mayor of Southampton at the municipal offices, afterwards re-embarking on the Savoia.

The "Italie" and "Fanfulla" (Rome) announces that King Humbert has received a telegram from Queen Victoria, in which Her Majesty, referring to the visit of the Italian Fleet to Portsmouth, expresses the hope that the friendship so clearly established between the two nations and their fleets may be perpetuated.

The Spanish training squadron, consisting of the battleship Pelayo and the cruisers Marques de la Ensenada and El Viscaya arrived in Plymouth Sound yesterday (Thursday) morning.

RELICS OF LORD NELSON.

REMARKABLE SALE.

The sale at Christie's, on July 12, of the silver presentation plate, enamelled gold boxes, gold sword hilts, medals, orders, &c., formerly in the possession of Admiral Viscount Nelson, and until recently the property of the Right Hon. Viscount Bridport, attracted a great number of people. Many of the articles were unquestionably such as ought to have been secured by and for the nation, and, as a matter of fact, eleven medals and orders which were worn by Lord Nelson at the time he was killed at Trafalgar, were almost at the last moment withdrawn, having been purchased by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, for the nation. Among the articles sold the following were the most interesting and realised the highest figures:—

An aigrette of rose diamonds, presented to Lord Nelson by the Sultan of Turkey, after the Battle of the Nile, £710; a paste brooch, which served as the fastening to the "Cloak of Honour" presented to Nelson by the Sultan of Turkey, £260; a brilliant necklace, consisting of the stones removed from the Sword of Honour presented to Nelson by the King of Naples, £1,250; a pair of circular entree dishes, presented to Nelson by the committee for managing a subscription for the wounded and relatives of the friends of the killed at the Battle of the Nile, £155; a pair of ice-pails, covers and liners, presented to Nelson by a similar committee after the victory obtained off Copenhagen, April, 1801, weighing 151oz., £400; another pair en suite, but 3oz. ligther, £370; a pair of two-handled boat-shaped sauce-tureens, £135; another pair, £195; Lord Nelson's inkstand, silver-gilt, presented to him by Sir William and Lady Hamilton, £520; a circular salver-box, containg the freedom of the borough of Plymouth, conferred on Lord Nelson, Jan. 22, 1801, £90; an oblong box, of oak, mounted with engraved silver, containing the freedom of the borough of Thetford, Norfolk, conferred on Nelson, Oct. 30, 1798, £85; an oval gold box, presented to Nelson with the freedom of the City of London, March 10, 1797, £1,050; gold sword hilt, presented by the captains of the Fleet to Nelson for "his prompt decision and intrepid conduct in the attack on the French Fleet in Bequier Road of the Nile, the 1st of August, 1798," £1,080; an oblong ivory patch-box, with a plait of Lord Nelson's hair, in gold border, £45; the combined gold fork and knife used by Lord Nelson, presented to Nelson by the Countess of Spencer at the time when Earl Spencer was first Lord of the Admiralty, £260; two gold medals in commemoration of the victory of the Nile by C. H. Kuchler, 145gs. each.

Since the occurrence of the earthquakes, which were felt throughout the greater part of Tuscany, the inhabitants of the many villages situated in the Valdinievole, between Pistoia and Lucca, go out in procession at midnight, as a thanksgiving for having so far been preserved. These processions are composed of men and women carrying lighted candles in their hands, preceded by one of them bearing on high the crucifix, the Litany being meanwhile chanted. These processions of people go from village to village, where they enter the different churches, uncovering in each one the most venerated image (with or without the consent of the parish priest), and ringing all the church bells, as for a feast day.

The French battleship Redoutable ran a narrow risk of disaster when she took the ground recently near Toulon. She was proceeding for trials to the Iles d'Hyeres at eleven knots, when one of the steering chains broke, and she became unmanageable. The engines were immediately put at full speed astern, for her course would have driven her with tremendous force ashore under the Carraque battery. As it was, she touched the sand at a speed of about one knot, and, being lightened, was floated within two hours undamaged. Captain Billard has gained much credit for the coolness he displayed. This is the third time recently that French warships have run ashore in the Mediterranean. The Amiral Duperre was seriously damaged, but the Milan and Redoutable have fared better.

ASSASSINATION OF M. STAMBULOFF.

STABBED AND SHOT IN THE STREETS.

An atrocious crime was perpetrated in Sofia on Monday night (July 15). While the ex-Premier of Bulgaria, M. Stambuloff, was returning to his home in Sofia from the Union Club he was set upon by four men, shot at, stabbed, and fatally wounded. He died on Thursday morning.

M. Stambuloff was found lying on the ground all covered with blood, in the centre of a small crowd brought together by the sound of the firing. The would be assassins had taken to flight on seeing people approaching. There were a few gendarmes present, but none had seen the direction in which the assailants had escaped. As the ex-Premier was being removed to a carriage, his sister, the widow of General Mutkurff, accompanied by the late General's sister, chanced to be driving past. A most affecting scene took place in the street when they recognised M. Stambuloff. The latter, who was extremely weak from loss of blood, was conveyed to his house and medical aid summoned. After consulting, the doctors agreed that the amputation of one of M. Stambuloff's hands was imperative and that it would probably be necessary to amputate the other also.

The patient's wounds were so numerous and serious that they inspired the greatest anxiety. A large number of friends called at the house to learn the latest news, the visitors including nearly all the foreign Consuls in Sofia. Madame Stambuloff, on returning home, at first gave way to her grief, but she soon became comparatively calm, and after remaining a short time by her husband's side made way to a door at which the police were trying to enter. She forbade them to come into the room, and charged them with complicity in the outrage, telling to go and seek for the guilty parties, and not intensify the sufferings of her husband by their presence in the room. She also requested the Public Prosecutor and other officials to leave and they yielded to her wishes.

M. Petkoff, questioned regarding the circumstances of the crime, said just before the attack was made on M. Stambuloff he had seen gendarmes disappearing in the distance. All three assailants were young men. The first gendarmes who arrived on the scene blew their whistles, and a strong force of police soon arrived. Several arrests were made.

M. Stambuloff's footman, who discharged his revolver in the direction of the assilants, has been arrested. Certain circumstances which have come to light lead to the belief that an understanding existed between the coachman of the ex-Premier's carriage and the assailants.

A later message says:—It was found necessary by the medical attendants during the night to amputate both of M. Stambuloff's hands.

The behaviour of the police meets with much censure. It appears that at least five gendarmes were posted close to the scene of the outrage, and it is thought that they might have prevented the escape of the assailants. One of the latter, it is stated, was followed by M. Stambuloff's footman, but instead of stopping the assassin, the police arrested his pursuer. The arrests effected hitherto seem to have been made rather at random. Although all possible steps are said to have been taken to discover the assassins, the police have not yet questioned the inmates of any of the houses in the streets traversed by M. Stambuloff's assailants in their flight. Among these people are a number of eye-witness of the pursuit by the ex-Premier's footman.

A woman, however, have just come forward and given very valuable evidence. She states that she saw an inspector of police strike the footman because he would not give up his revolver. The footman said he wanted the revolver as a weapon in his pursuit of the criminals, to whose flight the gendarmes were paying no attention.

M. Stambuloff has made a brief statement to the Public Prosecutor who has just given orders for the arrest of Tufertchieff the man who was formerly charged with the murder of M. Beltcheff.

The representatives of the Powers have met in conference to consider the position of affairs, in view of the evident absence of security in the street of Sofia.

The fact that M. Stambuloff's coachman did not attempt to whip up his horses when the three men ordered him to stop is remarked as evidence in some measure that he was a party to the attack on his master.

RUSSIA, ITALY, AND ABYSSINIA.

The Emperor Menelik is reported to have decided to enter into direct diplomatic relations with Russia and to appoint a permanent Abyssinian mission in St. Petersburg. Russia on her part will maintain a diplomatic agent in Abyssinia. According to Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, Col. Leonteiff, the leader of the recent Russian mission to Abyssinia, is organising a fresh expedition on a much larger scale. The members of this second mission will include the Archimandrite Ephrem who will act as official representative of the Holy Synod and among others who with to join the party are an archæologist, an agriculturist from South Russia, and a prominent merchant. On July 12 the Abyssinian envoys to Russia visited the Czar at Peterhof, and handed to him some presents from the Emperor Menelik.

The Czar has conferred distinguished orders upon the Emperor Menelik and his Abyssinian envoys.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the real importance of the presence of the Abyssinian mission in Russia is to be found in the establishment of an ecclesiastical connection between Russia and Abyssinia, which has undoubtedly taken place.

In the Italian Chamber, on July 13, questions were asked by Signori Tanori and Imbriani regarding the reported arrest of an Italian subject named Capucci by the Negus of Abyssinia. Baron Blanci, Minister for Foreign affairs in reply, said Signor Capucci was one of the most enterprising Italian traders in Africa, and had no connection whatever with the Italian Government. After the Mareb campaign Signor Capucci had remained in the interior of Shoa for purposes of commerce and trade, evidently not fearing that the campaigns would result in obstacles being placed in his path. The report of his arrest should be received with great reserve. He denied the term "war" could be applied in international law to defensive operations against a rebel protege. Occasional acts of hostility might occur in Shoa, but it must be remembered the Emperor Menelik was a protege of the Italian Government. Italy did not haul down her flag once it had been hoisted. (Loud cheers.) As to the forthcoming visit of Gen. Barateri to Italy the Minister said that it would give pleasure to everyone and would remove any apprehensions that might exist. (Hear, hear.)

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

While the elections were in progress the German newspapers which support the Kaiser and his Government make no secret of their desire to see Lord Salisbury returned to power with a swinging majority. It will then be seen, the newspapers say, whether or not Germany will be able to join hands with England. If Lord Salisbury continues the unfriendly attitude which was characteristic of Lord Rosebery's treatment of African questions the tension between the two countries must also continue. Germany wishes to work in harmony with a friendly England, but it must have deeds, not words and the putting on one side the hostile and selfish policy of Cecil Rhodes. She demands a satisfactory solution of the Zanzibar group of questions, a recognition of German interests in the Hinterland of Kamarun, and lastly a recognition of the justice of Germany's claims in Samoa. It is declared that the anti-English movement in Germany is very strong, and that a change in this is only to be brought about by friendly acts on the part of England. Should Lord Salisbury continue Lord Rosebery's unfriendly and unsympathetic attitude towards Germany he is warned that he will find England as isolated under him as she was during the Government of his predecessor.

M. Verlaine has (a Paris correspondent says) been admitted to the Society of Dramatic Authors. There was strong opposition to his name among the members of the Committee of this distinguished trades union. The poor, but inspired, author of "Fetes Galantes" is a confirmed valetudinarian, though apparently good for long years of life, and has been spending his winters in a hospital ward. When his name was moved for nomination, several members of the Committee asked "Verlaine! Who is Verlaine?" They have probably been told, for now, after the lapse of a month, they have waived their objections.

According to a French authority who has been making investigations in this subject, tobacco in the shape of cigars was not introduced into France till the return of the French army from Spain in 1823. This fact is on the authority of Hippolyte Auger, the dramatic author, who records frequently meeting on his way back to Paris with officers returning from Spain, who had generally cigars in their mouths. Another document, however, carries back the use of the cigar to a slightly earlier period. The "Hermit of the Chaussee d'Antin" (1813), going to see his nephew, a young officer at Paris, finds him at his hotel in morning costume and smoking a Havana. The taste for cigars seems at this time to have been sufficiently extended to make them a common article in the stock of every grocer who was careful to cater, to the wants of his customers.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·538	E	8	88·6	78·9	83	0·03	8·91	−4·64
Agra	29·524	SW	5	86·6	78·2	91	1·94	13·81	−1·23
Cawnpore	29·589	Calm	5	85·3	78·1	91	...	11·64	...
Allahabad	29·543	SW	2	83·1	78·3	83	0·02	18·25	−0·76
Jhansi	29·566	SW	4	87·1	76·7	87	...	17·75	−1·29
Jacobabad	29·502	S	8	108·9	87·0	63	...	0·11	−1·54
Karachi	29·435	SSW	12	91·0	81·2	81	..	0·88	−3·38
Jeypore	29·578	WNW	6	83·0	74·5	96	0·49	12·65	−0·37
Ajmere	29·604	NW	9	77·9	74·1	95	1·37	15·69	+5·20
Deesa	29·621	SW	10	87·2	76·0	85	...	9·98	−4·13
Ahmedabad	29·618	SSW	4	90·2	75·1	81	0·03	15·68	...
Bhuj	29·573	SSW	15	89·4	76·9	78	...	9·70	+0·61
Rajkot	29·621	WSW	14	92·9	73·7	75	...	14·22	−1·73
Veraval	29·615	WSW	16	82·0	77·3	85	0·19	7·61	
Neemuch	29·618	WSW	9	80·7	72·8	88	0·02	16·50	+1·47
Indore	29·658	WSW	5	81·3	71·6	90	0·08	16·98	+0·90
Saugor	29·605	Calm	4	75·8	71·8	96	0·12	30·31	+5·89
Jubbulpore	29·600	W	4	82·4	71·6	97	0·44	32·70	+0·50
Hoshangabad	29·614	W	3	79·8	73·7	93	0·36	27·77	−0·08
Khandwa	29·659	W	12	84·7	73·1	80	0·04	16·1	+0·81
Raipur	29·613	WSW	9	85·3	73·1	90	...	27·66	+0·97
Nagpur	29·647	Calm	6	83·2	75·1	95	0·74	31·63	+7·01
Amraoti	29·639	SW	11	85·1	72·3	88	0·10	14·96	−3·30
Akola	29·670	W	8	88·0	72·2	86	..	17·08	−0·11
Surat	29·649	W	F	87·5	76·5	84	...	18·61	−10·49
Malegaon	29·680	WNW	12	87·4	70·7	78	0·02	3·24	−1·40
Bombay	29·709	WSW	10	85·0	75·8	88	0·13	36·18	−11·67
Poona	29·723	WSW	10	82·1	69·9	66	...	13·33	+1·31
Ahmednagar	29·711	WSW	11	84·3	65·4	86	...	10·81	...
Aurangabad	29·724	SSW	11	82·8	68·2	85	0·21	19·49	..
Sholapur	29·728	WSW	14	93·2	71·5	73	..	7·99	−1·79
Ratnagiri	29·748	SW	9	83·0	75·9	85	0·39	60·07	−9·62
Belgaum	29·760	W	25	75·7	67·2	92	0·36	24·68	+2·62
Goa	29·781	NW	13	84·1	76·3	87	0·53	67·31	...
Karwar	29·781	SW	8	83·2	76·4	82	0·15	79·65	+0·86
Mangalore	29·810	WNW	2	84·3	74·9	89	0·34	96·62	+23·32
Calicut	29·837	Calm	4	85·0	74·0	91	0·07	61·56	−0·07
Cochin	29·813	NW	M	86·7	73·7	87	0·11	47·93	−3·50
Bangalore	29·831	WSW	11	79·8	65·3	93	0·71	6·48	−2·04
Secunderabad	29·717	WSW	11	87·1	71·4	81	0·03	10·64	−1·76
Masulipatam	29·681	WNW	6	83·0	74·6	95	0·60	12·50	+0·82
Bellary	29·762	W	12	92·7	75·9	61	..	4·25	+0·36
Cuddapah	29·762	W	G	91·5	79·9	63	...	5·08	−3·35
Madras	29·737	WSW	4	92·5	80·0	63	...	6·33	−0·10
Coimbatore	29·800	SW	5	92·4	71·3	84	...	3·25	+0·50
Trichinopoly	29·766	WNW	10	99·6	79·3	68	...	2·22	−1·10
Negapatam	29·752	SW	7	96·0	77·7	86	0·25	2·38	−1·43
Colombo	29·826	WSW	8	88·	79·5	73	...	14·66	+1·17
Aden	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·10 (42·90); G. T. H. =0·01 (34·82); St. G. H.=0·01 (35·83); C. P.=0·13 (36·18).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Cawnpore the pressure has been nearly steady or has changed slightly only over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are easterly at Delhi, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Belgaum and fresh to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Veraval, 18 at Neemuch, 16 at Amraoti and Secunderabad, and 11 at Bangalore, Sholapur, Khandwa and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is in considerable excess of the average at Rajkot, Sholapur, Cochin, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum in moderate excess at Karachi, Karwar, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore and Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Agra (1·94") and Ajmere (1·37"), and light to moderate showers at Jeypore, Veraval, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal, and light or moderate showers are probable. In all other districts except Sind light to moderate local showers are also to be expected. The rainfall continues to be scanty, but is general over the greater part of the country. A small depression appears to exist over Lower Sind, where the weather is unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	42	57	34	78	35	80	36	13
Saturday, August 3rd	0	17	0	4	0	11	0	7
Sunday, August 4th	0	13	0	6	0	3	0	25
Total	42	87	34	88	35	94	36	45
Total fall to Aug. 4th, 1894	61	31	48	44	49	30	43	69
Total fall to Aug. 4th, 1893	60	43	50	66	49	35	48	33

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Saturday's observations.—Pressure is increasing over part of North-West India, and the depression, which has been traced up the Gangetic Plain, has reached the neighbourhood of Delhi, and nearly filled up. Elsewhere the pressure is decreasing, and the depression is apparently developing over north-west of the Bay. Winds are variable over the head of the Bay, but blow from normal monsoon directions elsewhere. A steady south-east current is now blowing up the Gangetic Plain, and into the Punjab. The mean temperature has fallen in North-West India and Madras, and generally risen in other regions. The heat is about normal except in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where it is somewhat deficient. Showery whether prevails over all parts of the country except West Punjab and Sind and the Carnatic, where there is no rain. Good rain has fallen over the Punjab as far west as Sialkote and Akyab. Fort Stedman reports over two, and Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Patna, Agra, Ludhiana, Lahore, Montgomery, Sialkote, Ajmir and Vizagapatam over one inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, August 2, 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·718
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	357
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	0·17
" " year	35·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 3rd August	0·23

A French physician says that biting the nail is a mark of incipient nervous degeneration. He believes it to be hereditary. From statistics gathered by him among school children it is shown that almost one third are nail-biters and that the habit is more noticeable among girls than boys.

"Young man," said the sage, "I hear you are about to be married?" "You are right," said the young man. "Well, young man, the day will come when your wife will make the discovery that you do not know everything on earth. It will be a great shock to her feelings and your supremacy. Still, there is hope for you. You, while cheerfully admitting that you do not know it all, may be able to persuade her that the reason for that state of things is that there is so much in the world that is not worth knowing."

How bedridden by politics are the people of this country! exclaims a home paper. How they rival the weather itself as an eternal subject of conversation! It was always so in England (Mr. James Payn remarks.) Horace Walpole once proposed that everybody should forfeit half-a-crown who said anything in an intelligent company to introduce the idea either of Ministers or Opposition. Hannah More, who was present, applauded this plan, and proposed that anyone should be considered guilty, who alluded to pit-coal or fox-skin muffs. But generally speaking, women, if they are given to politics at all, are worse than the men, because their talk upon the subject is more unrestrained by knowledge. They invent their facts as they prattle on

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Marino, 3,002 tons, Captain J Aiken, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Chybassa, 1,688 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,728 tons, Captain Ziegenmeyer, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,226 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,779 tons, Captain B Vidos, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. T. Dannemann. From Penang—Mr. Stanley Newton, Miss M. Hentoch, Miss L. Hentoch, Miss A. Kilcher, Miss E. Kilcher, and Mr. H. Hentoch. From Colombo—Mr. G. M. Crabb, Mr. Lalor, and Dr. A. W. Conolly.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fixed		F Muir
D	Douro	1969	Bernard	Marseilles		M Maritimo
F	La Seyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	10-8	M Maritime
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
H & J	Tennasserim					Royal Indian Marine
K	Satrunji	518				Shepherd & Co
L	Brahamani	523				Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius, Not fixed		H C Joosub
P	Mount Hebron	1668	Robertson	Port Said		J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	828	Keizar	Karachi	3-8	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	9-8	Graham & Co
2	Dumra	76	Livingstone	Karachi	6-8	M Mackenzie
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	21-8	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2133	Langbourne	London	9-8	P & O S N Co
7	M Valerie	2544	Vidos	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyds
14	Nevasa	1900	Housden	Rangoon		M Mackenzie
16	Ethelgonda	1726	Goding	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Letimbro	2172	De Marco	China	C Barbaro
Schooner Columbus	231	Jungham		V Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Maria Valerie (s)	Vidos	Kobe, June 28.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool, July 6.
4	Bengal (s)	Barratt	London, July 11.
	Cam (s)	Mathias	Yokohama, June 26.
	Singapore (s)	Saporili	Genoa, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Safari (s)	Gauhe	Zanzibar.
	Marino (s)	Aiken	Karachi.
4	Chyebassa (s)	Kedslie	Calcutta, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Ziegenmeyer.	Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Maria Valerie, for Trieste, &c.
" Roda, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
22	Bahaduri s	Keyzer	Bombay.
25	Dwarka s	Tice	do.
	Byculla s	Bowman	Rangoon.
27	Tokio s	Jones	Hull via Bombay.
	Rheinfels s	Wilkins	Hamburg via By.
	Florida s	Young	Bombay.
	Java s	Kendall	Persian Gulf.
28	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Bombay.
	Wistow Hall s	Barclay	Liverpool via By.
	La Seyne s	Etienne	Aden.
30	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay.
	Dumra s	Livingstone	Do.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
24	Leander s	Robson	Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Keyzer	Do.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.
25	Vercingetorix s	Abeille	Marseilles.
	Incharran s	McDonald	Hull.
26	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
29	La Seyne s	Etienne	Do.
	Java s	Kendall	Do.
30	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Byculla, Bowman, McI, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.
" Tokio, Jones, Finlay Muir & Co, for Hull.
" Rheinfels, Wilkins, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg.
" Florida, Young, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles.
" Wistow Hall, Barclay, F Forbes & Co, Ld. for Liverpool.
" Dumra, Livingstone, McI, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
1	Khandalla s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
31	Rajpootana s	Bombay.
	Puttala s	Rangoon.
	Katoria s	Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 3.

For Liverpool.

Asia s—115 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 50 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co; 50 bales wool, C Nanjee; 53 bales wool, T Jeewandas; 77 bales wool Moti Jaitha; 40 bales wool, M Thakorsee; 49 bales wool, M Balya; 75 bales wool, Jadowjee Curra; 100 bales wool, Carsey Kesowjee; 20 bales wool, F M Dawa; 35 bales wool, A M Lutiff; 30 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 45 bales wool, H Mamed; 16 bales wool, Jenna Velly; 36 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 7 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

For Glasgow.

Asia s—3 cases condiments, Sir Dinshaw M Petit.

For London.

Pekin s—450 cwts turmeric, Kika Khooshall; 7 bales hides, H Jamal; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2 cwts chutney, B Nazir and Co; 15 cwts cloves H S H Soomar; 9 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 111 che ts orange pekoe, Grindlay Groom and Co; 40 packages kewda roots and 2 cases shells, M Lalljee.

For Marseilles.

Douro s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, and 1,000 cwts gram, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Asia s—1,575 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 72 cwts khuskhusroots, Eugene Meiffre.

For Antwerp.

Ethelgonda s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 2,001 cwts linseed, Isaact Wright and Co.

For Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—115 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

For Venice.

Maria Valerie s—1,000 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co; 2,001½ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 175 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Letimbro s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 130 cwts wheat, Ebrahim Abdoola; 61 cwts jardaloo, Yan Shun and Co; 200 bales twist, A B Mody and Co; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 2 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Letimbro s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 61 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 23rd to 29th July.)

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—277 cwts cotton unpressed, 103 cwts wool unpressed, 1,317 cwts rapseed, &c, 3,866 cwts wheat, 293 cwts rice, 277 corges skins, and 6,027 lbs tea (for transhipment to Batoum.)

City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool)—34 bales cotton, 609 bales wool, 33,337 cwts wheat, and 16 lbs tea.

Arion s (Hamburg)—22,775 cwts rapseed, &c, and 56,730 cwts wheat.

Kurdistan s (Hull)—34,851 cwts wheat.

Dumra s (Bombay)—3,547 cwts rapseed &c, 6,850 cwts wheat, and 1,033 corges skins.

Australia s (Hamburg)—1,450 bales cotton, 17,860 cwts rapeseed, &c, 110 bales cotton (for transhipment to Bremen), 597 cwts gingillyseed, 149 corges skins, 335 corges and 20 lbs tea.

Plympton s (Antwerp)—31,224 cwts wheat.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—233 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,699 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4,596 cwts wheat (for transhipment to Antwerp) 1,708 cwts wheat, and 4 cwts rice.

Assyria s (Bombay)—70 cwts cotton unpressed, and 5,286 owts wheat.

Zampa s (Portsaid for orders)—69,200 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Hermann s (Hamburg)—87 cwts iron, &c and 14 cwts steel.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—248 pieces white goods (foreign) 240 pieces prints (foreign) and 59 tons coals.

Worseley Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,050 pieces grey goods (foreign) and 140 pieces prints (foreign).

Kurdistan s (London)—7 pieces prints (foreign).

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—469 pieces grey goods (foreign), 800 pieces white goods (foreign), and 295 pieces prints (foreign).

City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool via Bombay)—691 pieces prints (foreign), 5,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Australia s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—2,341 cwts iron bar &c, 2,523 cwts steel, and 25 cwts spelter.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—755 pieces grey goods (foreign), 50 pieces grey goods (Indian), 377 pieces white goods (foreign) and 770 pieces prints (foreign).

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—300 pieces white goods (foreign)

Dumra s (Bombay)—1,520 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,220 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,790 pieces and 161 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6 cwts copper and 46 cwts yellow metal.

Kilwa s (Bombay)—2,300 pieces grey goods (Indian), 450 pieces white goods (foreign) and 265 pieces prints (foreign).

Kola s (Bombay)—4,534 pieces grey goods (foreign), 37,732 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,393 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,054 pieces prints (foreign), 175 pieces prints (Indian), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 18,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,700 lbs R T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 660 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) and 11 cwts iron bar &c.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—1,994 pieces grey goods (Indian), 850 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,600 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 28 cwts steel, and 100 cwts copper.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—697 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,268 pieces grey goods (Indian), 364 pieces white goods (foreign) 919 pieces prints (foreign), 50 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 5,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, July 12.

LINE BATTALIONS.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut-Gen (temporary General) the Right Hon Sir R H Buller, G C B, K C M G, V C, Adjutant General to the Forces, to be a Colonel Commandant.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J D Reece, vice H C Smith, and George Chrystie, vice W M C Moorat, resigned.

Staff.—Major A C Hassard, R A, to be artillery Adviser to the Inspector General of Fortifications, Headquaters, vice Lieut Col J R J Jocelyn, appointed a member of the Ordnance Committee.

Memoranda.—Major-Gen W H Ralston, C B, is placed on retired pay. Col (Brigadier General in India) W L Dalrymple, C B, Commanding a Second Class District in India, to be Major General, vice G H Moncrieff, promoted. Col H Trotter half pay, to be Major General vice J N Crealock, deceased. Col (temporary Major General) J Duncan, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces, to be Major General, vice W H Ralston retired.

War Office, Pall Mall, July 16.

15th Hussars—Lieut F W V Greetham is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps: Sec-Lieut C G de Pree, from 2nd Bn the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F W V Greetham.

Royal Artillery—Capts W Pickup and W H A Collins (District Officers, from the Seconded List, to be Supernumerary to the establishment. Lieut H J Eaton-Evans is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. The following gent cadts, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—L K Stanbrough R W Castle, G M Lennox, H W Newcome, C R Newman, D J Murch, J F A Higgins, E M Birch, W H C Despard, S R Pike, R L Barton, H W Gardiner, A W Disney Roebuck, G L Butler, A R G Begbie, K St G Kirkie, E H E Collen, A B Bethell, F A Kemble, R T Hill, L S Bayley, G H W Bayley, D S Blois, J A P Robinson, G N Dawson Scott, W D Alexander, A C Russel, W C E Rudkin, J S Maidlow, C A Ker, H T Belcher. To be Sec Lieutenan's without back pay:—Lieut L M Dyson, from the Donegal Artillery; Lieut T M Archdale from the Wicklow Artillery.

LINE BATTALIONS.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Sec Lieut J F Elliot is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; Lieut J M A Graham to be Adjutant, vice Lieut F M Carleton, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Sec Lieut B R Horsbrugh is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; Sec Lieut J E Speranza resigns his commission.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Sec Lieut J W H Maturin is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut G D Price, from the West India Regt, to be Captain vice T R R Ward, seconded.

Royal Irish Regt—Super Capt P de S Bass to be Captain, vice R L Ownens, seconded.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H G Burrard is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt R W M Blake is second for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

South Wales Borderers—Lieut H Cleeve is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sergt-Major E H Bell to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut P Hastings, retited.

Border Regt—Capt R de B Chichester to be Adjutant, vice Capt J P Wood, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

South Staffordshire Regt—The following officers are seconded for service with the Army Service Corps:—Lieut G W R Paul and Sec Lieut W K Bernard; Lieut P C L Routledge, from 4th Bn, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G W R Paul.

Dorsetshire Regt—Sec Lieut H J Russell is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Major C E Sawyer retires on retired pay.

Queens own (Royal West Kent Regt—Lieut P M Davies is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Col R W Dalgety, A C, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major H Boughey to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Col R W Dalgety, C B; Lieut F C S Norrington is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt W Bromilow is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut E Lascelles resigns his commission; Lieut G B Byrne, from 3rd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E Lascelles.

Army Service Corps.—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—S L Reynolds, vice the Hon E T S Stanhope, retired; W A F Williamson, to complete establishment. The following officers are transferred on probation:—Lieuts G W R Paul, the South Staffordshire Regt; H Cleeve, the South Wales Borderers; F W V Greetham, 15th Hussars; P M Davies, the Queen's Owa (Roya West Kent Regt); F C S Norrington, the York and Lancaster Regt, Second Lieutenants—J W H Maturin, the Prince Albert' (Somersetshire Light Infantry); J F Elliot, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt); W K Bernard, the South Staffordshire Regt; B R Horsbrugh, the Royal Warwicshire Regt; H J Russell, the Dorsetshire Regt; H G Burrard, the Lancashire Fus.

Staff.—Col C P Temple, D S O, from 29th Regimental District (the Worcestershire Regt) to be Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Col H B Wilson retired; Capt B Coombe, 11th Hussars, to be A D C to Col (temporary Major-Genl) B A Combe, C B., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot. Capt M McNeill, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be extra A D C to Gen H R H A W P A, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G K C B, Commanding the Troops, Aldershot.

Ordance Store Dept.—Capt A Samut, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, from the Royal Malta Artillery, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance with the rank of Captain in the Army.

Army Pay Dept—Capt G L Jennings-Bramly, 6th Dragoons to be Paymaster.

Brevet—Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels:—J O Gage, F H A Disney Roebuck, E C Browne, H B MacCall, Sir G A de Hochepied Larpent, Bart, W E R Kelly, F J Curtin, F Ryley, R H Oxley, all half pay; W F de H Curtis, R A.

Memoranda—Lieut Gen C J McMahon, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be General; Lieut Gen H Le Cocq, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be General; Major Gen T E A Hall retires on retired pay; Lieut Cols C R Kerr and C Norman, half pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut Col W M Campbell, from Royal Artillery, is continued in the Indian Ordnance Department; Deputy Assistant-Commissary S M Mercer, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Reserve of Officers—The following officers having exceeded the limits of age laid down in Article 526 of the Royal Warrant, cease to be officers of the Reserve:—Major J J L McAdam, late 7th Dragoon Guards; Capt the Earl of Minto, Colonel Commanding South of Scotland Volunteer Infantry Brigade; Capt A T Robson, Major and Hon Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Bn the Essex Regt.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—W F S Mann, and B E Cochrane, to Galatea (July 22).

Lieutenants—C J Wintour (N); to Hyacinth; B M Chambers, to Nymphe (July 5); A J Burgess, to Royal Sovereign (July 1); W A Pickering (a), to Latona; W H Leadbeater (a), to Melampus (July 24); H T A Bosanquet, to Victory, for Duke of Wellington (July 24); H R B Davies, R N R, to Iphigenia (July 24).

Sub-Lieutenants—C H R Atkinson (a), to Ferret; H N Garnett (a), to speedy; W G H Bickford (a), R N R, to Naiad (July 24).

Fleet Engineer—J Moysey to Australia (July 18.)

Assistant-Engineers.—H Davis, E Amor, J B Wilshin, W R Crawford, Bath, T H Soper, G H Scullard, R W B Andrews H S Nicholls, J Sanders, F R Pendleton, to Vivid, as supernumerary for disposal; W W Reed, J W J Sellex, G H Vincent, E F Baker, F A Phater, F Graham, A H Collins, A Brown, H H Johnson, H Denson, A F Sawyer, W B Lakeman, to Pembroke, as supernumerary for disposal; W J S Perkins, W A Donavan, G Northy, A S Gush, H Hammond, J N Tucker, A R Kempt, L R Crossdale, A F Carlisle, R H Grazebrook, to Victory, as sup rnumerary for disposal (all probationary, and to take effect from July 1).

Gunners.—J Anderson, to torpedo-boat No. 88; W H Taylor, to torpedo-boat No 89; J Jones, to torpedo-boat No. 92; A Jeonings, to torpedo boat No 93; W Cooper, to torpedo-boat No 97.

Botswains—J P Martin, to Grafton; W E Beabey, to Theseus, for quarterdeck duties (July 9); H R Spinner, to Salamander, for Salamander, for quarterdeck duties (July 12).

Carpenter—M Green, to Wallaroo (July 12).

Coastguard—Surg and Agent W Doughty, at Torcross and Hallsands (July 16).

Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut H R B Davies, to Iphigenia (July 24).

Admiralty, July 9, 1895—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut J W Burder has been placed on the retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander (July 6).

July 10, 1895—The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants, have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet:—C H France-Hayhurst (May 14, 1894) and P A Roberts (June 14, 1894).

Staff-Paymr W J Nash has been advanced to the rank of Fleet-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (July 10).

Clerk H E O'Dowd has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (May 24).

July 12.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major H C Fraser reverts to the rank of Captain.

July 13.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Sec Lieut G T W Webb resigns his commission at his own request.

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Kills Disease Germs.
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A Luxury in the Bath, etc.
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HAS NO EQUAL
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Colds, Coughs,
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SORE THROAT.

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It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
ON EVERY CAPSULE.

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Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

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In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

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Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

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In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

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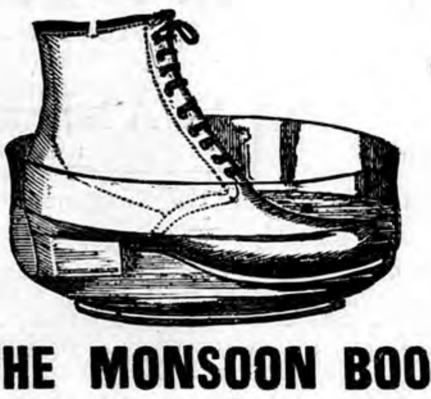

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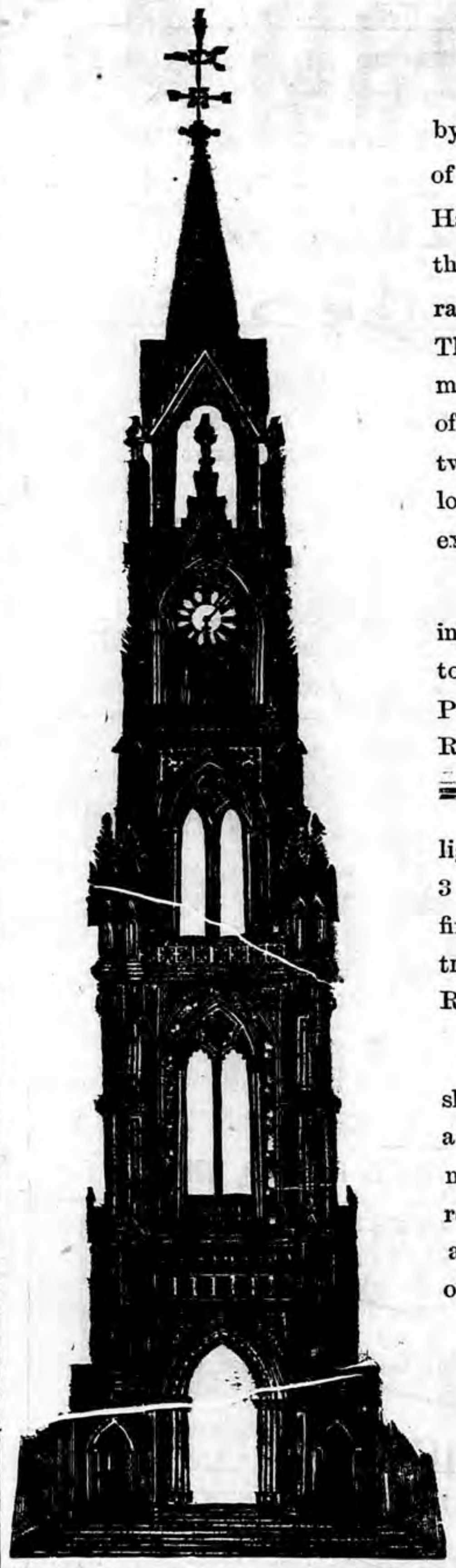
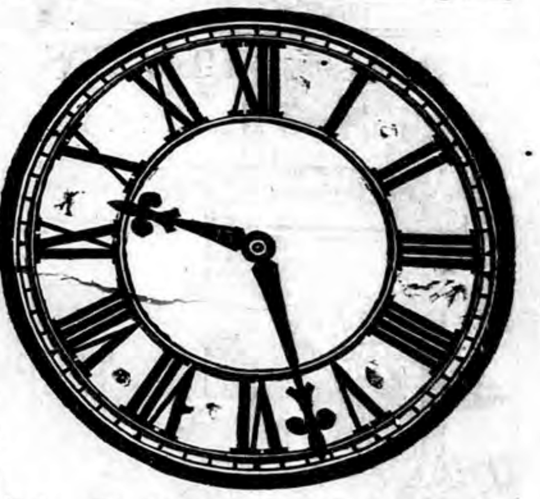


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



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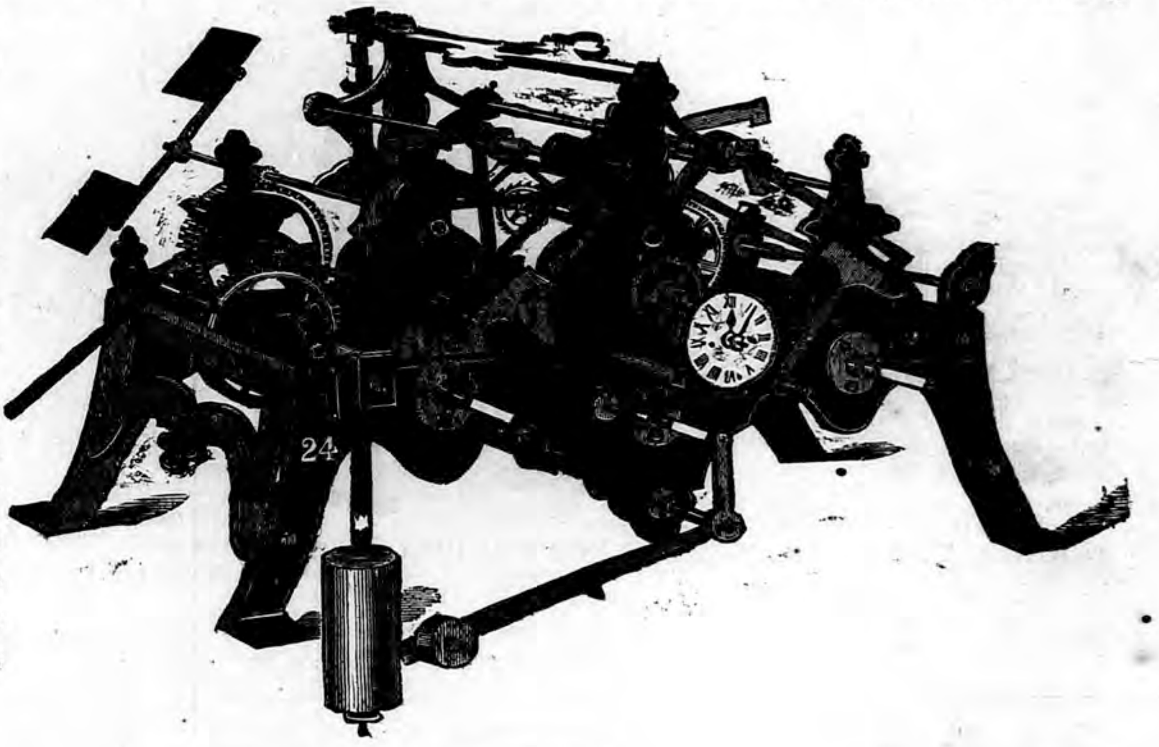
We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.



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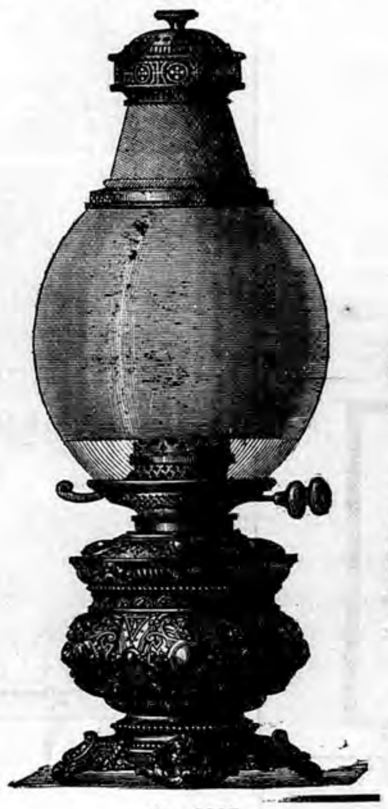

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.